

sioner of Agriculture in the hearing in which prosecutions of this kind are initiated.

Board of Pensions.

VIII. In the general pension act of 1913, Chapter 6424, it is provided that the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney General shall constitute the State Board of Pensions. Prior to the passage of this act the State Treasurer was a member of this Board, holding the place on the Board now held by the Attorney General. It had previously been thought best to have the State Treasurer, who must of necessity pay all warrants issued for pensions, a member of this Board, and I suggest the advisability of an amendment to this statute replacing the State Treasurer on this Board.

Conclusion.

IX. Inasmuch as a large part of the work in the office of Attorney General is of a character requiring personal attention, such as legally advising, both orally and in writing, the heads of departments and other officers, legally advising and preparing papers and documents for the several State Boards, representing the State in all its litigation, and the like, I respectfully suggest that the practice of making the Attorney General a member of all the boards created is unwise, and that greater efficiency in the State's Legal Department would be attained if the Attorney General were permitted to give a greater portion of his time to the very important public service for which this Department was primarily designed.

Respectfully,

T. F. WEST,
Attorney General.

Mr. Johnson moved that a committee of five on Rules of the Senate be appointed by the President.

Which was agreed to.

The President appointed as such committee:

Messrs. Johnson, Calkins, Hudson, Himes and Drane.

The committee appointed to notify the Governor that the Senate was organized, appeared at the bar of the

Senate and reported that they had performed the duty assigned to them, and the said committee was discharged.

A committee from the House appeared before the bar of the Senate and notified the Senate that the House was organized and ready to proceed with the business of the session.

The committee appointed by the President to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed with business appeared at the bar of the Senate and reported that they had performed the duty assigned to them, and the committee was discharged.

Mr. Calkins moved that the Senate do now adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon the Senate stood adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, April 7, 1915.

Wednesday, April 7, 1915.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The President in the Chair.

The roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. President, Messrs. Adkins, Blitch, Brown, Calkins, Cooper, Donegan, Drane, Farris, Fogarty, Gornito, Greene, Hudson, Igou, Johnson, Jones, McClellan, McEachern, McGeachy, Middleton, Plympton, Roddenberry, Roland, Stringer, Terrell, Watson, Wells, Willis, Zim—29.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The Journal of the Senate of April 6 was corrected.

The name of Hon. Glenn Terrell, from the Twentieth District, failing to appear on the Journal of April 6, 1915, as being present, the Journal of that date is hereby corrected, that Mr. Terrell answered to the call of the roll of the newly-elected Senators, and was present.

The Journal of April 6, 1915, as corrected, was approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Rules submitted the following report:

Senate Chamber,
Tallahassee, Fla., April 7, 1915.

Hon. Chas. E. Davis;
President of the Senate.

Sir:

Your Committee on Rules and Procedure beg leave to report the appended copy of rules for the government of the Senate in both open and executive session. Your Committee would recommend the adoption of these rules.

Your Committee would further recommend that the appended joint rules be adopted and remain in force until such time as they may be changed after conference with the House Committee on Rules.

Very respectfully,

J. B. JOHNSON,
Chairman of Committee.

RULES AND PROCEDURE OF THE SENATE.

RULE I.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

1. The President shall take the chair on every Legislative day at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned at the last sitting, immediately call the Senate to order and on the appearance of a quorum cause the Journal of the proceedings of the last day's sitting to be read.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum and in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, may cause the same to be cleared.

3. He shall have the general control, except as provided by rule or law, of the Senate Chamber and of the corridors and passages and of the unappropriated rooms in that part of the Capitol assigned to the use of the Senate, until further ordered.

4. He shall sign all addresses, writs, warrants and subpoenas of, or issued by order of, the Senate; and decide the questions of order subject to an appeal by any

Senator, on which appeal no Senator shall speak more than once, unless by permission of the Senate. He may speak to points of order in preference to other Senators.

5. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting; and shall put questions in this form, to-wit: "As many as are in favor (as the question may be), say I," and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are opposed, say no;" if he doubts, or if a division is called for, the Senate shall divide, those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and then those in the negative, if he still doubts, or a count is required by at least five Senators, he shall name one from each side of the question to tell the Senators in the affirmative and negative; which being reported he shall rise and state the decision.

6. He shall have the right to name any Senator to perform the duties of the chair, but said substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, provided, however, that in case of his illness, absence or other inability to discharge his duties, the President pro tem shall discharge the duties in all respect as the President himself might do.

RULE II.

OF THE SENATORS.

1. Every Senator shall be present within the Chamber of the Senate during its sittings, unless excused or necessarily prevented; and shall vote on each question put, unless he has a direct, personal, or pecuniary interest, in the event of such question, or is excused from voting by the Senate. Pairs shall be announced by the Clerk after the completion of the roll call, from a written statement sent to the desk by one Senator of the pair announcing how he and the Senator with whom he is paired would vote were they both voting.

RULE III.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

1. Questions of Privilege shall be, first: Those affecting the rights of the Senate collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings; second, the

rights, reputation and conduct of Senators individually, in their representative capacity only; and shall have precedence of all other questions, except motions to adjourn.

RULE IV. COMMITTEES.

1. Unless otherwise specially ordered by the Senate, the President shall appoint, at the commencement of the session, the following standing committees, viz.:

On the Judiciary, two committees, to consist of eleven members each, to be called A and B respectively.

On Education to consist of five members.

On Finance and Taxation to consist of five members.

On Claims to consist of five members.

On Corporations to consist of five members.

On Capital State Buildings and Grounds to consist of five members.

On County Organization to consist of five members.

On Municipalities to consist of five members.

On Militia to consist of five members.

On Legislative Expenses to consist of five members.

On Agriculture and Forestry to consist of five members.

On Public Printing to consist of five members.

On Engrossed Bills to consist of five members.

On Executive Communications to consist of seven members.

On Banking to consist of five members.

On Railroads, Canals and Telegraphs to consist of five members.

On Public Land and Drainage to consist of five members.

On Privilege and Elections to consist of five members.

On Appropriations to consist of five members.

On Commerce and Navigation to consist of five members.

On Immigration to consist of five members.

On Public Health to consist of five members.

On Constitutional Amendments to consist of five members.

On Temperance to consist of five members.

On Mining and Mineral Resources to consist of five members.

On Game and Fisheries to consist of five members.

On Organized Labor to consist of five members.

On Public Roads and Highways to consist of five members.

On Prisons and Convicts to consist of five members.

On Pensions to consist of five members.

On Attaches to consist of five members.

On Rules and Procedure to consist of five members.

Also the following Joint Standing Committee, viz.:

On Enrolled Bills to consist of five members.

2. He shall also appoint all Select and Conference Committees, which shall be ordered by the Senate from time to time.

3. The first named member of the Committee shall be the Chairman; and in his absence, or being excused by the Senate, the next named member, and so on, as often as the case may happen.

4. No committee, except the Committee on Rules and Procedure, shall sit during the meeting of the Senate, without special leave.

5. All applications to the Senate for clerical aid to any committee shall be referred to the Committee on Legislative Expenses for investigation and report whether or not the proposed clerical aid is necessary for the dispatch of the public business.

The chairman of any committee which has been authorized to appoint a clerk shall, as soon as the appointment is made, certify the appointment and the name of the clerk with the date of his appointment to the Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Expenses, and the compensation of such clerk shall begin on the date that such certificate is filed with the chairman of the latter committee. All expenses incurred by any special committee shall be certified, with the items thereof, under oath, to the Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Expenses, who shall keep on file all certificates made to him under this rule.

RULE-V.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

1. Every bill, memorial and resolution shall be sent, endorsed with the name of the Senator introducing it, to the Secretary to be by the President referred, and the title and reference thereof shall be entered on the Journal. Every bill and joint resolution shall be presented fairly written without any erasure or interlineation or the President may refuse it, and the title shall also be

placed on the outside cover under the number of the bill or joint resolution.

2. When a bill, resolution or memorial is introduced "by request" these words shall be entered upon the Journal.

RULE VI.

CALENDARS AND REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

1. There shall be three calendars of business:

(a) A general Calendar on which shall be placed all bills and Joint Resolutions of a general nature, which shall be taken up on their various readings only in regular order, unless otherwise provided by the Committee on Rules and Procedure from time to time by reports and approved by the Senate, or by the Senate on its own motion.

(b) A Special Calendar on which shall be placed all Bills and Joint Resolutions of a local nature, which Bills and Joint Resolutions shall be taken up on their various readings only in regular order at such times as may be from time to time designated by the Committee on Rules and Procedure and approved by the Senate.

(c) A calendar to be known as House Calendar, which Calendar shall commence at such time as may be designated by the Committee on Rules and Procedure with the approval of the Senate, after the establishment of which, all House Bills and House Joint Resolutions certified by the House shall be placed thereon and shall be considered at such time as shall be designated by the Committee on Rules and Procedure and approved by the Senate, or by the Senate on its own motion.

2. All reports of committees on Bills and Joint Resolutions shall be delivered to the Clerk for reference to the proper Calendar under the direction of the President, in accordance with the foregoing clause, and the titles or subjects thereof shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the record together with the fact that the same was reported favorably or unfavorably as the case may be.

3. That Bills and Joint Resolutions reported adversely shall be laid on the table, unless the Committee reporting a Bill or Resolution at the time, or any Senator at any time thereafter shall request its reference to the Calendar,

when it shall be referred, as provided in clause one of this Rule, and when such Bill or Resolution is reached on the second reading it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee to move the indefinite postponement of the Bill or Joint Resolution, and in such case the entry in the Journal shall be Mr. Chairman of the Committee on as required by the Rules, moved that Bill number be indefinitely postponed.

4. The Chairman of each Committee shall notify, in writing, immediately the introducer of each Bill or Joint Resolution of any unfavorable report thereon by his Committee.

5. Every Bill and Resolution referred to a Committee shall be reported back to the Senate within five days from the day of its commitment, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. Provided the Senate may recall a Bill or a Joint Resolution from a Committee at any time and have same placed on the Senate Calendar.

6. Every Committee reporting on a Bill or Joint Resolution shall report in duplicate.

7. Presentation of reports of Committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the Journal is being read while the roll is being called, or the Senate is dividing on any proposition; and there shall accompany every such report a detailed statement sufficiently explicit to inform the Senate of the effect of such amendments or propositions will have upon the measure to which they relate.

RULE VII.

DECORUM AND DEBATE.

1. When any Senator desires to speak or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise at his desk and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President" and, on being recognized, may address the Senate from any place on the floor, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding personalities.

2. When two or more members rise at once, the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak.

3. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, disregards the rules of the Senate, the President shall, or

any Senator may, call him to order; in which case he shall immediately sit down, unless permitted, on motion of another Senator, to explain, and the Senate shall, if appealed to, decide on the case without debate; if the decision is in favor of the Senator called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed, but not otherwise; and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure or such punishment as the Senate may deem proper.

4. No Senator shall speak more than once on one question, to the prevention of any other who has not spoken and is desirous to speak, nor more than twice without obtaining leave of the Senate.

5. While the President is putting a question no member shall walk out or across the hall, nor, when a Senator is speaking, pass between him and the Chair; and during the session of the Senate no Senator shall wear his hat, or remain by the Clerk's desk during the calling of the roll or the counting of the ballots, or smoke upon the floor of the Senate; and the Sergeant-at-Arms is charged with the strict enforcement of this clause.

6. No Senator speaking shall be interrupted by another, but by rising to call to order, or a question of privilege.

7. After a question is put to vote no Senator shall speak to it.

RULE VIII.

ON THE CALLS OF THE ROLL OF THE SENATE.

1. Upon every roll call the names of the Senators shall be called alphabetically by surname, except where two or more have the same surname, in which case the number of the Senatorial District shall be added. The President's name shall be called at the end of the roll call.

2. In all calls of the Senate the doors shall be closed, the names of the Senators shall be called by the Secretary, and the absentees noted; and those for whom no sufficient excuse is made, may, by order of a majority of those present, be sent for and arrested, wherever they may be found, by officers to be appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms for that purpose, and their attendance secured and retained; and the Senate shall determine upon what condition they shall be discharged.

3. On the demand of any Senator, or at the suggestion of the President, the names of Senators sufficient to make a quorum in the hall of the Senate but do not vote shall be noted by the Secretary and recorded in the Journal, and reported to the President with the names of the Senators voting, and be counted and announced in determining the presence of a quorum to do business.

RULE IX.

ON MOTIONS, THEIR PRECEDENCE, ETC.

1. Every motion made to the Senate and entertained by the President shall be reduced to writing on the demand of any member, and shall be entered on the Journal with the name of the Senator making it unless it is withdrawn the same day.

2. When a motion has been made, the President shall state it, or (if it be in writing) cause it to be read aloud by the Secretary before being debated, and it shall then be in possession of the Senate, and may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

3. When any motion or proposition is made, the question "WILL THE SENATE NOW CONSIDER IT?" shall not be put unless demanded by a member.

4. When a question is pending no motion shall be received but

- (a) To adjourn.
- (b) To adjourn to a time certain.
- (c) To take a recess.
- (d) To proceed to the consideration of the Executive business.
- (e) To lay on the table.
- (f) To postpone to a day certain.
- (g) To commit.
- (h) To amend or to substitute.
- (i) To postpone indefinitely.

Which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged; and the motions relative to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate, provided, however, that the introducer of the resolution, bill or motion, shall be allowed to speak for five minutes, when he desires to discuss the same, or

he may divide his time with or may waive his right in favor of some other Senator, before a motion to lay on the table shall be put.

4. When a substitute is offered and taken up for consideration it shall be subject to amendment in the same manner as the original proposition; and the effect of rejection of the substitute as amended, shall be to reinstate the original for consideration.

5. The hour at which the Senate adjourns shall be entered on the Journal.

6. On the demand of any Senator, before the question is put, the question shall be divided if it include propositions so distinct in substance that one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain.

7. Pending a motion to suspend the rules, the President may entertain one motion that the Senate adjourn, but after the result thereon is announced he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion until the vote is taken on suspension.

RULE X.

RECONSIDERATION.

1. When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side may, on the same day or on the next day of the session thereafter, move a reconsideration thereof, and such motion (except during the last seven calendar days of the session) shall be placed first in the orders of the day for the day succeeding that on which the original question was decided, and if the Senate shall refuse to consider, or upon reconsideration shall confirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order, unless by unanimous consent.

RULE II.

OF AMENDMENTS.

1. When a motion or proposition is under consideration a motion to amend and a motion to amend that amendment shall be in order, and it shall also be in order to offer a further amendment by way of substitute to

which one amendment may be offered, but which shall not be voted on until the original matter is perfected, but either may be withdrawn before amendment or decision is had thereon.

2. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

3. No bill or joint resolution shall be amended except on second reading, or by unanimous consent.

4. A motion to strike out and insert is indivisible, but a motion to strike out being lost shall neither preclude amendment nor motion to strike out and insert; and no motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

RULE XII.

ORDER OF BUSINESS AND PROCEDURE.

1. The daily order of business shall be as follows:

First: Roll Call.

Second: Prayer by Chaplain.

Third: Reading of the Journal.

Fourth: Correction and approval of the Journal.

Fifth: Reports of Committees.

Sixth: Introduction of resolutions and considerations of Senate resolutions.

Seventh: Introduction of bills and joint resolutions.

Eighth: Consideration of other resolutions.

Ninth: Messages from the Governor.

Tenth: Messages from the House of Representatives.

Eleventh: Orders of the day.

Twelfth: Consideration of bills and joint resolutions on third reading.

Thirteenth: Consideration of bills and joint resolutions on second reading.

Fourteenth: Miscellaneous business.

Fifteenth: Petitions and memorials.

2. Business on the President's table shall be disposed of as follows:

Messages from the Governor shall be referred to the Ap-

propriate Committee without debate. Reports and communications from the heads of departments, and other communications addressed to the Senate, and bills, resolutions and messages from the House may be referred to the Appropriate Committee in the same manner and with the same right of correction as bills presented by Senators; but Senate bills with House amendments may be at once disposed of as the Senate may determine; and House Bills and House Joint Resolutions substantially the same as Senate Bills and Senate Joint Resolutions favorably reported by a committee of the Senate may be substituted for such Senate Bill or Joint Resolution on motion of any Senator.

3. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the time of the last adjournment shall have the preference in the orders of the day after motions to reconsider have been disposed of.

4. No Bill or Joint Resolution shall be introduced by a member without special leave, except under the regular order of business, and all Bills and Joint Resolutions when so introduced shall be committed before they are passed to second reading.

5. Any Bill or Resolution shall be read in full at the request of any Senator, unless objection be made, when the question shall be determined by the Senate without debate.

6. No bill or Joint Resolution shall pass to be engrossed without two several readings on two separate days.

7. All Bills and Joint Resolutions after a second reading shall be committed to the Standing Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to strictly examine the same, and if found by them to be correctly engrossed, they shall so indorse on the same; Provided, That any Bill or Joint Resolution which has passed second reading without amendment shall be placed on the Calendar of Bills on Third reading without reference to said committee, unless the Senate shall order otherwise; and such Bill or Joint Resolution shall be considered as engrossed.

8. No Engrossed Bills or Joint Resolutions shall be amended without the unanimous consent of the members present, and when so amended shall be re-engrossed unless

it is otherwise ordered by the Senate, and shall not lose its place on the Calendar.

9. All Resolutions requiring the concurrence of the House of Representatives shall be read to the Senate and lie over one day before final action thereon, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

10. All orders or Resolutions requiring information from the Governor, Cabinet Officers, or action of Committee shall be read to the Senate and acted upon as in case of motions, and shall be spread upon the Journals of the Senate.

11. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously indorse the final determination of the Senate thereon.

12. Whenever the Senator who introduced any bill or resolution is absent from the Chamber when such bill or resolution is reached in its regular order on any of its readings, such bill or resolution shall be temporarily passed until the return of said Senator, when he shall have the privilege of calling up said bill or resolution out of its regular order on the calendar.

RULE XIII.

CHANGE OR SUSPENSION OF RULES.

1. No rule shall be suspended except by a vote of two-thirds of the members voting, a quorum being present, or unless when otherwise provided by the Constitution or Joint Rules of the two Houses, or by a vote of 17 Senators.

RULE XIV.

OF ADMISSION TO THE FLOOR.

1. No person not a member of the Senate shall be allowed inside of the bar while the Senate is in session, except the Senators, the Governor, his Cabinet Officers, ex-Governors, United States Senators, members of the House of Representatives of the United States and of this State, and Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts; provided, that the President upon the suggestion of any member may invite any person within the bar of the Senate unless objection be made thereto, in which case a

vote of the Senate shall be necessary, but in no case shall any record of such admission within the bar of the Senate be made in the Journal.

2. The President may admit to the floor, under such regulation as he may prescribe, stenographers and reporters wishing to take down the debates and proceedings, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

RULE XV.

PAY OF WITNESSES.

The rule of paying witnesses subpoenaed to appear before the Senate or either of its committees shall be as follows: For each day a witness shall attend, the sum of two dollars, for each mile he shall travel in coming to and going from the place of examination the sum of five cents each way, but nothing shall be paid for travel when the witness has been summoned at the place of trial.

RULE XVI.

MESSAGES.

Messages received from the House and the Governor giving notice of bills passed or approved, shall be entered in the Journal of the day's proceedings.

RULE XVII.

PRINTING.

No bill, order, resolution, or other matter for the use of the Senate, shall be printed without the special order of the Senate.

RULE XVIII.

TIME OF DAILY SESSIONS.

Senate shall meet daily, except Sunday, and the hours of convening shall be ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., all unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

RULE XIX.

ATTACHES.

The Messenger, Doorkeeper, Janitor and Pages shall be under the supervision and control of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and all attaches, except as otherwise ordered by the Senate, shall be under the supervision and control of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and all attaches, except as otherwise ordered by the Senate, shall be under the supervision and control of the Committee on Attaches.

RULE XX.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing Rules and Orders of the Senate, or the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.

RULE XXI.

OF THE JOURNAL.

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary of the Senate to bind together one copy of the Journals of each day, after they shall have been approved by the Senate, and prepare an index upon forms to be furnished by the Attorney General's office, and said Journal shall be the official one of the Senate; that such index shall be plainly written or typed, and the Recording Secretary shall have twelve days after the Senate adjourns for completing the index.

RULES GOVERNING EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Rule 1. Where nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, lie over for action until the day succeeding the day upon which they were made; and the final question on every nomination shall be: "Will the Senate

advise and consent to this nomination?" Which question shall not be put on the day on which the nomination is received.

Rule 2. Nominations neither approved nor rejected during the session at which they are made, shall not be acted upon at any succeeding session without again being made by the Governor; and if the Senate shall adjourn *sine die*, all nominations pending and not finally acted upon at the time of taking such adjournment, shall be returned to the Governor and shall not be acted upon afterwards, unless again submitted to the Senate by the Governor, and all motions pending to reconsider a vote upon nomination shall fail on such adjournment.

Rule 3. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications, or the vote upon the confirmation of any person nominated by the Governor to office, shall be kept a secret; but the fact that a nomination has been made shall not be regarded as a secret after the time has expired when a motion to reconsider may be made, and it shall be considered a breach of privilege for any Senator to break this rule.

Rule 4. When acting on executive business the Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary of the Senate, who shall be sworn to keep the secrets of the Senate.

Rule 5. The Legislative proceedings and executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate books.

Rule 6. Nominations approved or definitely acted upon by the Senate shall not be returned by the Secretary of the Senate to the Governor until the expiration of the time limited for making a motion to reconsider the same, or while a motion to reconsider is pending, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Rule 7. No transcript of the executive records shall be furnished unless by special order of the Senate.

Rule 8. All confidential communications made by the Governor shall be by the members and officers of the Senate kept secret.

Rule 9. Communications from the Governor as to the suspension or removal of officers shall be considered in executive session, and, unless otherwise ordered, shall lie over for action to the executive session next succeeding that at which they are laid before the Senate.

JOINT RULES.

Rule 1. While Bills and Joint Resolutions are on their passage between the two houses, they shall be on paper and under the signature of the Secretary or Clerk of each House respectively.

Rule 2. After a Bill or Joint Resolution shall have passed both Houses it shall be duly enrolled on parchment by the Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives or Enrolling Secretary of the Senate, as the Bill may have originated in the one or the other House, before it shall be presented to the Governor of the State or filed with the Secretary of State.

Rule 3. When a Bill or Joint Resolution is enrolled it shall be examined by the Standing Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives on Enrolled Bills, acting conjointly, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed Bill or Joint Resolution as passed by the two Houses, and correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled Bill or Joint Resolution, make their report forthwith to their respective Houses.

Rule 4. After examination and report, each Bill and Joint Resolution shall be submitted to the introducer for his inspection and thereafter shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Clerk thereof, then by the President of the Senate and the Secretary thereof.

Rule 5. After a Bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by the said committee to the Governor of the State for his approval, it being first indorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated, which endorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which it did originate, entered on the Journal of each House. The same committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each House.

Rule 6. All orders, resolutions and votes which are to be presented to the Governor of the State for his approbation shall also in the same manner be previously enrolled, examined and signed, and shall be presented in the same manner and by the same committee as provided in cases of bills.

Rule 7. Before being put upon its passage, every resolution in either house, to which the concurrence of the other may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall receive two readings, which (unless two-thirds of the members present decide otherwise) shall be upon two different days; and the Clerk upon proceeding thereto shall give notice whether the same be the first or second of such readings; and all such resolutions upon their passage shall be certified, of course, and without the necessity of any motion or vote to that effect, by the Clerk or Secretary respectively of the house so passing said resolution to the other.

Rule 8. Joint Resolutions shall, prior to their passage, receive three readings, which (unless two-thirds of the members present shall decide otherwise) be upon three different days; and the Clerk upon proceeding thereto, shall give notice whether the same be the first, second or third reading; and upon their passage, such resolutions shall be certified by the House so passing the same to the other in like manner to that prescribed in joint rule number seven for concurrent resolutions.

Mr. Johnson moved to adopt the committee report.

Mr. Farris offered the following amendment to the report:

Mr. Farris offers the following Amendment to the Report of the Committee on Rules:

Strike Rule IV and insert in lieu thereof, the following:

RULE IV.

COMMITTEES.

1. Unless otherwise specially ordered by the Senate, the President shall appoint, at the commencement of the session, the following standing Committees, viz.:

Six unnamed Committees to consist of at least five members each, said Committees to be numbered from One (1) to Six (6), (inclusive), each member of the Senate to be a member of one and not more than one of said Numbered Committees. The President to be, ex-officio, a member of all Committees. The said Committees to be proportionately representative of the classes of people represented in the Senate.

There shall be two lawyers named on each of said Committees.

There shall also be appointed by the President, five Special Committees, viz:

- A Committee on Appropriation;
- A Committee on Legislative Expenses;
- A Committee on Engrossed Bills;
- A Committee on Enrolled Bills, and

A Committee on Rules, to consist of five members each, no member of the Senate to be a member of more than one of these Special Committees.

2. The President shall refer all Bills and Resolutions introduced to the Numbered Committees in such a manner as to equally distribute the work to be done by each Committee.

3. All measures carrying appropriations, after first being acted upon by the Numbered Committee to which it may have been referred, shall then be referred to the Committee on Appropriations for action by said last named Committee before placing such measures on the Calendar.

4. Where more than one Bill or Resolution has been introduced affecting the same subject matter, the President may, after such Bills or Resolutions have been acted upon by the Numbered Committees to which they may have been referred, appoint a Special or Select Committee for the purpose of considering all such measures together.

5. All Numbered Committees shall meet at such times as the Senate may determine, and no Committee, except the Committee on Rules, shall sit during the meeting of the Senate without special leave.

6. The President shall also appoint all Select and Conference Committees, which shall be ordered by the Senate from time to time.

7. The first named member of the Committee shall be the Chairman; and in his absence, or being excused by the Senate, the next named member, and so on, as often as the case may happen.

8. All applications to the Senate for clerical aid to any Committee shall be referred to the Committee on Legislative Expenses for investigation and report whether or not the proposed clerical aid is necessary for the dispatch of the public business.

The Chairman of any Committee which has been authorized to appoint a clerk shall, as soon as the appointment is made, certify the appointment and the name of the clerk with the date of his appointment to the Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Expenses, and the compensation of such clerk shall begin on the date that such certificate is filed with the Chairman of the latter Committee. All expenses incurred by any special Committee shall be certified, with the items thereof, under oath, to the Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Expenses, who shall keep on file all certificates made to him under this rule.

Mr. Farris moved to adopt the Amendment.
Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Gornto offered the following amendment:
Strike out all of Section 5 of Rule 4.
Which was withdrawn.

Mr. Gornto offered the following amendment:
In Section 3 of Rule 6, after the first word "That," insert the word "When." Also, in same section, strike out all after the words "shall be" in second line of printed rules, down to, but not including, the word "reached" in 7th line of printed rules.

Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Gornto offered the following amendment:
Add to Section 4, Rule 12, the following: "except upon a waiver of the rules."
Which was withdrawn.

Mr. Gornto offered the following amendment:
Add to Section 6, Rule 12, the following: "except upon a waiver of the rules."
Which was withdrawn.

The question recurred upon the motion of Mr. Johnson to adopt the report of the Committee.
Which was agreed to and the report was adopted.

The President announced the following standing Committees for the Session of 1915:

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS.

ON RULES AND PROCEDURE.

J. B. Johnson, Chairman;
J. E. Calkins,
F. M. Hudson,
Wm. F. Himes,
Herbert J. Drane.

JUDICIARY A.

W. F. Himes, Chairman,
A. Z. Adkins,
Jno. B. Jones,
Jno. B. Johnson.
F. M. Hudson,
R. A. McGeachy,
H. J. Drane,
A. J. McClellan,
A. S. Wells,
F. M. Cooper,
A. E. Donegan.

JUDICIARY B.

Y. L. Watson,
J. E. Calkins,
Glenn Terrell,
Max M. Brown,
F. L. Stringer,
Jno. M. Gornto.
Ion L. Farris,
W. M. Igou,
J. N. Fogarty,
R. A. Willis,
B. H. Lindsey.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Glenn Terrell, Chairman,
H. J. Drane,
A. E. Donegan,
J. R. McEachern,
Y. L. Watson.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

J. E. Calkins, Chairman,
 Max M. Brown,
 Jno. M. Gornto,
 A. Z. Adkins,
 B. H. Lindsey,
 R. A. McGeachy,
 F. L. Stringer,

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Jno. B. Jones, Chairman,
 F. L. Stringer,
 Y. L. Watson,
 Jno. B. Johnson,
 J. E. Calkins.

EDUCATION.

Max M. Brown, Chairman,
 Glenn Terrell,
 Jno. M. Gornto,
 R. A. Willis,
 J. E. Calkins.

RAILROADS, CANALS AND TELEGRAPHS.

F. M. Hudson, Chairman,
 W. M. Igou,
 W. F. Himes,
 A. J. McClellan,
 Ion L. Farris.

CORPORATIONS.

M. L. Plympton, Chairman,
 A. E. Donegan,
 Max M. Brown,
 Y. L. Watson,
 J. R. McEachern.

APPROPRIATIONS.

A. S. Wells, Chairman,
 H. J. Drane,
 D. G. Roland,
 Jno. B. Johnson,
 W. H. Greene.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

A. Z. Adkins, Chairman,
 Max M. Brown,
 J. S. Blitch,
 F. M. Hudson,
 R. A. McGeachy.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Ion L. Farris, Chairman,
 Jno. M. Gornto,
 F. L. Stringer,
 J. R. McEachern,
 J. N. Fogarty.

BANKING.

R. A. Willis, Chairman,
 W. M. Igou,
 A. E. Donegan,
 J. N. Fogarty,
 W. H. Greene.

GAME AND FISHERIES.

J. S. Blitch, Chairman,
 W. F. Himes,
 B. H. Lindsey,
 M. L. Plympton,
 S. P. Roddenberry.

PUBLIC ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

W. M. Igou, Chairman,
 Glenn Terrell,
 Ion L. Farris,
 H. J. Drane,
 B. H. Lindsey.

TEMPERANCE.

J. R. McEachern, Chairman,
 J. S. Blitch,
 Ion L. Farris,
 Glenn Terrell,
 L. W. Zim.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

J. N. Fogarty, Chairman;
J. R. McEachern,
A. S. Wells,
M. L. Plympton,
H. J. Drane.

ENGROSSED BILLS.

A. J. McClellan, Chairman,
S. P. Roddenberry,
R. A. McGeachy,
Glenn Terrell,
F. L. Stringer.

ENROLLED BILLS.

Jno. M. Gornto, Chairman,
W. S. Middleton,
D. G. Roland,
W. H. Greene,
A. S. Wells.

PENSIONS.

W. H. Green, Chairman,
A. J. McClellan,
J. R. McEachern,
F. M. Hudson,
A. S. Wells,

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

H. J. Drane, Chairman,
F. M. Hudson,
W. M. Igou,
W. S. Middleton,
F. M. Cooper.

MUNICIPALITIES.

W. S. Middleton, Chairman,
Jno. B. Jones,
Ion L. Farris,
M. L. Plympton,
R. A. Willis.

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

F. M. Cooper, Chairman,
J. S. Blitch,
R. A. McGeachy,
Jno. M. Gornto,
W. F. Himes.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

R. A. McGeachy, Chairman;
Jno. B. Jones,
J. N. Fogarty,
J. E. Calkins.
L. W. Zim.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

L. W. Zim, Chairman;
A. S. Wells,
W. F. Himes,
W. M. Igou.
M. L. Plympton.

PUBLIC LANDS AND DRAINAGE.

A. E. Donegan, Chairman;
F. M. Hudson,
W. S. Middleton,
A. Z. Adkins,
S. P. Roddenberry.

CLAIMS.

F. L. Stringer, Chairman;
Glenn Terrell,
Jno. B. Johnson,
D. G. Roland,
Y. L. Watson.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

Jno. B. Johnson, Chairman;
W. M. Igou,
W. F. Himes,
J. E. Calkins,
Jno. B. Jones.

MINING AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

D. G. Roland, Chairman.
S. P. Roddenberry.
B. H. Lindsey,
F. M. Cooper,
M. L. Plympton.

PRISONS AND CONVICTS.

B. H. Lindsey, Chairman.
A. Z. Adkins,
A. E. Donegan,
Y. L. Watson,
W. S. Middleton.

ATTACHES.

S. P. Roddenberry, Chairman;
L. W. Zim,
R. A. Willis,
F. M. Cooper,
W. S. Middleton.

MILITIA.

J. E. Calkins, Chairman,
A. Z. Adkins,
Max M. Brown,
A. J. McClellan,
L. W. Zim.-

IMMIGRATIONS.

H. J. Drane, Chairman.
J. S. Blitch,
D. G. Roland,
J. N. Fogarty,
W. H. Greene.

CAPITAL STATE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

A. S. Wells, Chairman,
W. S. Middleton,
J. S. Blitch,
J. N. Fogarty,
S. P. Roddenberry.

**PARDONS, REPRIEVES, FINES REMITTED
AND SENTENCES COMMUTED SINCE THE
CONVENING OF THE LEGISLATURE
IN REGULAR SESSION, 1913.**

Total Number of Hearings by Board 625

Number Prisoners Submitting Applications.. 421

DISPOSITION:

Conditional Pardons Granted	126
Restorations to Citizenship.....	8
Sentences Commuted	32
Bond Forfeiture Remitted.....	1
Paroles Granted	3
Death Sentences Commuted.....	8
Transfer to Reform School.....	1
Applications Denied	221
Applications Pending Under Investigation...	21

421 421

Conditional Pardons Revoked 2

STATE OF FLORIDA.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

Tallahassee, Florida, April 6th, 1915.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATURE:

In pursuance of the requirement of Section 11, of Article IV, of the State Constitution, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report covering "every case of fine or forfeiture remitted, or reprieve, pardon or commutation granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence, its date, and the date of its remission, commutation, pardon or reprieve," since the beginning of the regular session of the Legislature of 1913.

RESTORATIONS TO CITIZENSHIP

There have been 8 pardons granted for the purpose of restoring to the beneficiaries the rights of citizenship of which they were deprived by reason of convictions for crime in the past. The pardons granted for this purpose did not relieve the beneficiaries from the payment of any fine nor from the service of any prison sentence; but may be termed formal pardons, granted in each case to persons who had long since satisfied the sentences imposed upon them and who furnished satisfactory evidence to the Board that they had, in the interim, lived law-abiding and useful lives, and earned by such exemplary living the privilege of restored citizenship, and of a full pardon for the purpose of such restoration.

CONDITIONAL PARDONS.

In every conditional pardon granted by the Board, the following provision is incorporated: "This pardon is granted to and accepted by the said..... upon the express understanding and condition that if at any time hereafter any person shall make complaint before the State Board of Pardons or the Governor of this State that the said..... has violated any of the above conditions, the said Board or the Governor, shall have full power and authority, without notice to the said....., to investigate and inquire into such alleged breach of conditions, and if satisfied, after such investigation that any of the conditions hereof have been violated, may order the said..... arrested by any Sheriff or Constable and immediately delivered to the..... prison authorities, and he shall thereafter suffer such part of said original sentence of said court as has not already been suffered by him at the date of this pardon."

SUMMARY.

Since the convening of the Legislature in regular session in 1913, there have been presented to the Board of Pardons applications for clemency on behalf of 421 *separate* convicts. Owing to the fact that some applicants have caused their petitions to be re-submitted one or more

times after same had been denied, the Board of Pardons has during the two years heard and passed upon 623 presentations of applications for clemency.

Some measure of relief has been granted by the Board in 179 of these applications. Eight death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment, the grounds for such commutations being hereinafter stated; restorations to citizenship were granted to 8 persons, all of whom had previously been discharged from prison or satisfied the penalty imposed and were shown to have since been leading useful and law-abiding lives; in 32 cases the prison sentences or fines were commuted; and in 3 cases paroles were granted upon conditions which would protect the interests of society. Conditional pardons were granted to 126 persons, the conditions of such pardons all being in accordance with the form above set out. One bond forfeiture was remitted, as is hereinafter set out; 1 white boy was ordered transferred from the State Prison to the State Reform School; 2 conditional pardons formerly granted were revoked upon the grounds stated in this report. Of the remaining 242 applications, which were presented during the two years period, 221 were denied and 21 are now pending for further investigation and consideration by the Board of Pardons.

The statements which follow as to the cases in which relief of some sort was granted are respectfully submitted.

PARK TRAMMELL,

Governor.

CONDITIONAL PARDONS.

GARLAND STICKLEY.—Convicted of burglary and sentenced to State Reform School until he reached the age of 21 by Criminal Court of Record Dade County, March Term, 1913. A communication having been presented to the Board signed by the Judge who sentenced applicant, the County Solicitor who prosecuted him, the Clerk of the Court and the Sheriff of Dade County, recommending that if applicant's mother will come to Florida and take actual possession of applicant and remove him from the State and furnish the Board assurances that she will keep him from the State, the said officers, upon such conditions, recommended that applicant be granted a conditional pardon; and it appearing that applicant is a young white boy about 15 years old who ran away from his home in Indiana in 1912, and that his mother is very anxious to reclaim him and take him back to her home in Indiana. Conditional pardon upon above terms granted April 28, 1913.

SAM YATES.—Plead guilty to carrying concealed weapons and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment and fine of \$500.00 and costs or three months additional imprisonment by County Judge of Washington County, October 12, 1912. Upon the recommendation of the County Judge who sentenced applicant, of the Circuit Judge of the 9th Judicial Circuit, who wrote the Board that he was present at applicant's trial and sentence and considered said sentence very unreasonable under the circumstances, that he had known applicant 15 or 20 years as a law abiding man and feels he has been sufficiently punished; and it being shown that the Sheriff of Washington County had requested applicant to assist him in capturing a felon, and that applicant in good faith believed such request carried authority to carry a pistol, and that he was carrying the pistol while endeavoring to capture such felon, and his prison conduct having been satisfactory: Conditional pardon granted May 20, 1913.

J. C. DREW.—A communication signed by the Judge of the Criminal Court of Record, the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and the County Physician of Volusia County, reading as follows, was submitted to

the Board: "At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners for Volusia County held this day, their attention was drawn to the case of J. C. Drew, a prisoner in Volusia County jail. He was sentenced April 26, 1913, to serve for a period of 12 months on the county roads. He was taken to the camp and immediately developed epileptic fits, and in one instance came close to dying before a physician could be procured for him. These fits were very frequent, and it was found impossible to retain him in the convict camp. He is now in the jail of this County still subject to them, and we are advised by the County Physician that there is no hope for a cure. We respectfully ask that you bring this before the Pardoning Board of the State, and if possible have him pardoned so that this County can be relieved of the expense of the care of him." Conditional pardon granted June 10, 1913.

DUNCAN BUSCH.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Suwannee Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1910. Upon the strong recommendation of the Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced applicant, of the State Attorney who prosecuted him, of the Sheriff of Suwannee County, and of the gentleman who was Sheriff when the crime was committed, of applicant's former employers who certified that he had always been an excellent negro prior to getting into this difficulty and upon the petition of a large number of the best citizens of Suwannee County, and it being shown that applicant's prison conduct has been unusually good; and the Board having assurances that applicant will lead an industrious and respectable life if released; and it being shown that there was much provocation for the crime which he committed: Conditional pardon granted July 15, 1913, effective August 1, 1913.

GEORGE THOMPSON.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by St. Johns Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1900. It appearing that the homicide for which applicant was convicted occurred at a negro festival at which there was considerable drinking; that applicant had gotten his hand painfully caught in a door and fired a pistol to cause the door to be opened, the bullet piercing the door and killing a man with whom applicant had had no trouble; and it appearing that applicant has performed specially meritorious prison conduct in that he has several times been instrumental in

preventing the escapes of other prisoners; that he has faithfully served thirteen years of imprisonment for the above stated offense and sustained a fine prison record, and it appearing that applicant is a severe sufferer from disease and is decrepit: Conditional pardon granted July 15, 1913, effective August 1, 1913.

O. J. FOWLER.—Convicted of assault to commit rape and sentenced to 3½ years imprisonment by Court of Record for Escambia County, January 28, 1911. It appearing from the record that immediately after applicant's conviction he was found to be insane and committed to the State Hospital for the Insane where he remained about 18 months; that he is a helpless, afflicted white man over 60 years old who has a respectable wife who will maintain him if released; that the Judge who sentenced him, the County Solicitor who prosecuted him, all of the 6 jurors who convicted him; the Prison Surgeon at Ocala, the Chief Physician for the Hospital for the Insane and numerous citizens living in the neighborhood where he was accused of committing the crime, have recommended his pardon: Conditional pardon granted July 15, 1913, effective August 1, 1913.

A. M. SHAW.—Convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to imprisonment in the County jail for one year and to pay a fine of \$250.00 and costs or serve an additional year in jail by Court of Record for Escambia County, November Term, 1911. Upon the strong recommendation of the Judge who tried and sentenced applicant, of the County Solicitor and Sheriff of Escambia County and the Chief Deputy Sheriff who handled the case against him, all of whom advised the Board that applicant has made an excellent prisoner and is worthy of clemency, and it appearing that he was unable to pay the fine imposed upon him, and has actually served 20 months imprisonment and the application being endorsed by a strong citizens' petition stating that applicant bore a good former reputation: Conditional pardon granted July 15, 1913, effective August 1, 1913.

JOHN KEMP.—Plead guilty to grand larceny and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.00 and costs, or serve 6 months in County jail, by Bradford Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1913. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge

who tried and sentenced applicant, of the State Attorney, and of the County Physician who certifies to the fact that applicant is in very poor health and unable to do manual labor, of the entire Board of County Commissioners, who sent their attorney to Tallahassee to present the application, of the County Judge, Clerk Circuit Court, Sheriff, and a large number of citizens of Bradford County, who have urged the Board to release applicant: Conditional pardon granted July 15, 1913.

ELIAS GRIFFIN.—Convicted of murder in the first degree, with recommendation to mercy, and sentenced to life imprisonment by Alachua Circuit Court upon change of venue from Levy County, May 27, 1899. It being shown that the applicant is an old white man who has been seriously maimed during his service in prison; that he is otherwise in bad physical health, as is attested by the certificates of reputable physicians; that 9 of the jurors who convicted him have asked that he be pardoned; that he is a prison hospital subject who for several years past has observed excellent prison conduct, and the Superintendent of the prison strongly endorsing his application for pardon, and one of the Supervisors of Convicts, after careful investigation, has also strongly recommended that he be pardoned, and applicant having served over 14 years of actual prison service, and appears to have repented of the crime for which he was convicted, and is in wretched physical condition: Conditional pardon granted July 15, 1913, effective August 1, 1913.

THOMAS BEATTY.—Plead guilty to murder in second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Hernando Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1899. It being shown to the Board that this applicant has rendered especially meritorious prison conduct in rescuing a wounded guard and preventing the escapes of other prisoners; that he has now served nearly 14 years of actual imprisonment, and that his conduct has been good throughout that period; that he bore a good reputation prior to the commission of the crime for which he was convicted; that the said crime grew out of a negro card game and appeared to be without any premeditation: Conditional pardon granted July 15, 1913, effective August 1, 1913.

Z. P. FREEMAN.—Convicted of embezzlement of municipal funds and sentenced to five years' imprisonment by

Hillsborough Criminal Court of Record, April, 1909. The Judge who sentenced this applicant, having recommended that he be granted clemency, and his application being endorsed by an especially large number of personal letters from the most substantial and representative citizens of Tampa and Hillsborough County; and it being shown that applicant has now actually served about 4 years of a 5 years' sentence, and that his prison conduct has been entirely satisfactory, and that with the gain time allowed for good behavior he would be released from prison in a short time, and it appearing to be the belief of most of the people of Tampa that the demands of justice have been satisfied by the punishment already inflicted upon this applicant, and the Board having assurances that if released, applicant will lead a useful and respectable life: Conditional pardon granted July 15, 1913, effective August 1, 1913.

DAVID PLAIR.—Convicted of murder first degree with a recommendation to mercy and sentenced to life imprisonment by Marion Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1900. Upon recommendation of the State Attorney who prosecuted applicant, and it being shown that applicant has now served 13 years of actual imprisonment; that his prison conduct has been marked by specially meritorious conduct, in that he has on several occasions been instrumental in preventing escapes of other prisoners; and the State Prison Physician having advised the Board that applicant has been in feeble physical condition for several years; and the application being strongly endorsed by a considerable number of reputable citizens of the community where the crime occurred, and by the committing magistrate who first heard the evidence against applicant, and the Board being assured that applicant will be offered steady employment if released, and his prison conduct having been good throughout his long confinement. Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913, effective October 10, 1913.

JAMES ROSS.—Convicted of throwing missiles into a street car and sentenced to five years imprisonment by Duval Criminal Court of Record, January Term, 1913. There having been presented to this Board numerous affidavits tending strongly to prove an alibi for applicant in this matter, and it being shown that the substance of

said affidavits constitute evidence which was not before the trial jury; and the County Solicitor and assistant County Solicitor, the Sheriff and a very large number of citizens of Jacksonville having written the Board urging that applicant be relieved of the sentence imposed upon him; and it appearing that the offense charged was alleged to have been committed in the course of a serious street car strike in Jacksonville when there was much bitter feeling; and applicant having been personally brought before the Board and shown to be a white boy about 18 years old who did not present the appearance of possessing any vicious traits: Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913.

JEFFERSON D. RICHARDS.—Plead guilty to larceny and sentenced to one year imprisonment by Duval Criminal Court of Record, January Term, 1913. The Board of County Commissioners of Duval County having requested that a pardon be granted to this applicant, and it appearing that he has now served nearly two thirds of the sentence imposed upon him and has proved a most exemplary prisoner; and the application being endorsed by a large number of reputable citizens, who have long known applicant; and it appearing that applicant had no attorney to defend him at his trial, and there being some showing before this Board that there was doubt of his guilt of actual larceny: Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913.

RUFUS HIGH.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Jefferson Circuit Court Fall Term, 1910. Upon the recommendation of every member of the trial jury, of the then Sheriff of Jefferson County, of the attorney who was especially appointed to prosecute applicant, of all the county officers and of a very large majority of all the registered voters of Jefferson County; and it being shown that applicant is an old white man now feeble, whose previous life had been exemplary; and it being alleged that the man whom he killed was regarded as a bad character, and that there seemed to be a considerable element of self defense connected with the homicide: Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913.

ALLIE H. WHITE.—Convicted upon two charges of larceny and sentenced in each case to 6 months imprison-

ment by Duval Criminal Court of Record, February Term, 1913. It being shown to the Board that applicant is a white youth whose early training had been amidst the most respectable surroundings; that his mother, who desires to secure his release and carry him back to her home in Georgia, is an estimable lady who will in the future exert every effort to guide applicant in the path of rectitude; and it appearing that he got into trouble by leaving his Georgia home, going to Jacksonville and becoming impoverished; and the mayor of Jacksonville, the assistant County Solicitor who prosecuted applicant and a considerable number of excellent citizens both of Jacksonville and of Georgia having urged that clemency be extended in this case, in order that applicant may have another opportunity to retrieve his errors and redeem his life; and applicant having already served more than one half of the sentence imposed upon him: Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913.

GERVASIO PURON.—Convicted of receiving stolen property and sentenced to one year imprisonment by Hillsborough Criminal Court of Record, February Term, 1913. Upon the recommendation of the Judge who sentenced applicant; of the County Commissioners of Hillsborough County; of the Mayor of Tampa, of the County Physician, who certified that applicant is in bad physical condition, which is rapidly getting worse; and upon the recommendation of a large number of substantial citizens of Tampa; and it appearing that applicant is a white man about 56 years old, who, before getting into this trouble, had borne an excellent reputation and has friends who will assist him in regaining his former good standing in Tampa, and applicant having already served two-thirds of the sentence imposed upon him: Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913, effective October 10, 1913.

CALVIN RHODES.—Convicted of assault to murder and sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Lake Circuit Court, Fall Term 1912. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge who sentenced applicant, of the State Attorney who prosecuted him, of the Clerk of the Court, of the foreman and several other members of the Grand Jury who indicted him, and upon a satisfactory showing that applicant had for many years conducted himself as an industrious and law-abiding citizen of Leesburg, and that

the offense for which he was convicted resulted from efforts made by him to rid that community of certain lawless and immoral persons, and his prison conduct having been entirely satisfactory: Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913, effective October 10, 1913.

ALEX ANDERSON.—Convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment for 9 years by Walton Circuit Court, Fall Term 1907. Upon recommendation of the Circuit Judge who sentenced applicant, of the acting State Attorney who prosecuted him, of the Sheriff who arrested him, of many of the best citizens of the County in which the crime was committed, and it being shown that such crime was committed while applicant and his victim were both very much intoxicated; that there had been no previous enmity between them; and it appearing to be the sense of numerous responsible citizens and officials who have recommended clemency in this case that applicant has now under all the circumstances been sufficiently punished, and his behavior as a prisoner having been excellent throughout the 6 years of his confinement: Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913, effective October 10, 1913.

MADISON FINLEY.—Convicted of assault to murder and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment by Hillsborough Criminal Court of Record, October Term 1909. A co-defendant, who was convicted with this applicant having been pardoned nearly three years ago, and the County Solicitor who prosecuted applicant having written the Board that, "If it appears to the Board that Madison Finley has been of good behavior since his sentence, I would respectfully recommend that inasmuch as he has now served nearly four-fifths of his term, that a pardon be granted him at the present time;" and it appearing that applicant's prison conduct has been good, and that he enjoyed a good reputation before getting into this trouble: Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913, effective October 10, 1913.

GRANT CHURCH.—Convicted of carrying concealed weapons and sentenced to pay fine of \$100.00 and costs by Justice of the Peace for Second District of Lafayette County, September 22, 1913. The Sheriff of Lafayette County having written the board that he had especially employed and deputized applicant, a negro, to hunt down illegal

liquor dealers of his own color, that applicant had done good work in this line; and that the Sheriff, thinking he was acting within his rights, had furnished applicant a pistol and authorized him to carry same; and the Sheriff having written that he feels it is an imposition on applicant, under the circumstances stated, to have been prosecuted and sentenced, and further stating that the service rendered by applicant has proved of great value in the effort to break up illegal liquor selling in LaFayette County; and the Sheriff having appealed to the Board to grant a pardon in this case: Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913.

WILL ROBERSON.—Convicted on same charge and under same circumstances as Grant Church (see last paragraph), and given conditional pardon September 23, 1913, upon the same grounds.

J. B. BROWN.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Putnam Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1901. The Circuit Judge who presided at applicant's trial, having written a number of letters to the Board urging that applicant be granted a pardon, stating: "This man should be pardoned. While I have forgotten the details of the testimony, I am sure its doubtful character impressed me very much, and outside of his alleged extra judicial confession there was nothing to connect him with the crime;" and the said Circuit Judge having repeatedly written the Board numerous expressions equally as strong indicating his feeling that applicant should be pardoned; and the State Attorney who prosecuted applicant, having written that he thinks "this man should be pardoned;" and one of the Supervisors of State Convicts, after careful investigation, having submitted a report showing that applicant's prison conduct has been uniformly good throughout his long imprisonment, and strongly urging that he deserves consideration from the Board; and the Board having had this case under consideration a number of times and very carefully considered same: Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913, effective October 10, 1913.

MATTIE BROOKS.—Convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for one year by Lake Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1913. It being shown that since applicant's conviction she has been ill and is

about to die from tuberculosis; and the State Attorney who prosecuted her having written the Board that "Under the circumstances I have no hesitation in recommending her pardon;" and the Circuit Judge and eleven of the trial jurors, who convicted her, having petitioned the Board to grant a pardon to this applicant for the sake of humanity: Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913.

BUD J. JONES.—Convicted of assault to murder and sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment by Escambia Criminal Court of Record, May Term, 1906. The State Prison Physician having informed the Board that this applicant has consumption in an advanced stage, complicated with other organic diseases, and that he is in a very pitiable condition; and the sub-lessee of convicts, who has for some time past had the custody of applicant, having come personally before the Board and emphasized the representations made by the Physician, and informed the Board that applicant's conduct in prison has been good, and that it would be a deserved act of mercy to release him by pardon owing to his distressing physical condition; and the applicant having now served the larger part of the sentence imposed upon him: Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913, effective October 10, 1913.

AARON DENMARK.—Convicted of murder first degree and sentenced to death by Duval Circuit Court, Spring Term 1900, sentence commuted in 1902 to life imprisonment. The Circuit Judge who sentenced applicant, and the State Attorney who prosecuted him, having written the Board that from what they understand, "Denmark's conduct has been such while in the penitentiary that we believe the sense of justice would be conserved by his pardon;" and it being shown to the Board that applicant is an old negro who was born and reared in Jefferson County, that a large number of the best people of that County had interested themselves in securing a pardon for him because of the good character which he bore while living there; and it being further shown there was probably some justification for the homicide which applicant committed, same having resulted from a dispute applicant had with a negro as to the conduct of a young female of applicant's family, and the Board having received numerous petitions representing that applicant is deserving of clemency: Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913, effective October 10, 1913.

JONAS WILLIAMS.—Convicted of assault to murder and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Brevard Circuit Court, Spring Term 1906. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge and the State Attorney who tried applicant, and the State Prison Physician having written the Board that applicant is a hospital subject who suffers severely from varicose veins of the legs, and elephantiasis, and it being shown that he has been a good prisoner and seems penitent: Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913, effective October 10, 1913.

WILL R. THOMAS.—Convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment by Suwannee Circuit Court, Spring Term 1901. The State Attorney who prosecuted applicant having written the Board that, "I think now this applicant has served a sufficient time to warrant the Board in giving him a discharge, and I hope the applicant will be granted a pardon;" and it being shown that applicant has sustained an excellent prison record during the period of more than 12 years which he has been serving, and the State Prison Physician having certified that he is in bad physical condition and unable to do much manual labor; and it appearing that applicant was a mere child at the time of committing the crime for which he was convicted, and there having been presented to the Board a strong petition asking that clemency be extended to him: Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913, effective October 10, 1913.

JESSE HALL.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Santa Rosa Circuit Court, Fall Term 1906. All of the County Commissioners of Santa Rosa County having signed a petition to the Board stating that, "We do not believe that he should have been convicted of the crime for which he was, and think that he has been punished enough, and we, therefore, ask that he be pardoned," and the then Sheriff, and many citizens of Santa Rosa County, having petitioned the Board to like effect; and the Board feeling, from the information presented to it, that this applicant has been sufficiently punished for the crime for which he was convicted: Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913, effective October 10, 1913.

JOHN SMITH.—Convicted of forgery and sentenced for five years by Dade Criminal Court of Record, June Term

1910. One of the Supervisors of State Convicts having written the board that, "On June 9, 1913, prisoner Dan Allen made his escape from camp at Riverland, Hernando County. The country in this section is very swampy and rough and the guards could not follow him, as they were on horse back. John Smith took after the escape, and after trailing him with dogs for about seven miles, he caught up with him. The escape showed fight, but Smith kept up with him, and seeing a white man coming down the road, he called to him asking his assistance in arresting the prisoner. In a short time the guard came up and the prisoner was taken back to camp. The Captain informs me that had it not been for John Smith, Allen would have made good his escape, owing to the rough condition of the country in that section;" and the Board being informed that applicant's conduct in prison has been consistently good, and it being felt that he is entitled to some consideration for the exceptionally meritorious conduct above reported; and applicant having now served most of the sentence imposed upon him: Conditional pardon granted September 23, 1913, effective October 10, 1913.

JOHN T. WHITE.—Convicted of murder first degree with recommendation to mercy and sentenced to life imprisonment by Lake Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1901. It appearing from communications received from Clerk of the Circuit Court in which applicant was tried and from many substantial citizens of Lake County that the evidence upon which applicant was convicted was entirely circumstantial, and that it is the belief of these petitioners that clemency should be extended to him; that there was reasonable doubt as to his guilt and that prior to the time of his trial he had sustained a good reputation as an industrious and law abiding person; and it further appearing that applicant has now served 12 calendar years in the State Prison with excellent conduct; that he is an old and infirm negro and that many of the best people of Lake County feel that the ends of justice have been fully served by the punishment already inflicted upon him: Conditional pardon granted December 9, 1913, effective December 20, 1913.

PETER STEWART.—Convicted of assault to murder in second degree and sentenced to two years imprisonment by Duval Criminal Court of Record, June Term, 1912.

The application for the pardon of this prisoner having been strongly endorsed by representative citizens of Duval County and a strong showing having been submitted to the Board that there were mitigating circumstances connected with the offense for which he was convicted, and applicant having now served about three-fourths of the prison sentence imposed upon him and his prison conduct having been good; and the Board being assured that he had borne a good previous reputation, that he was only about 16 years old when the offense was committed, and that his former employer would be pleased to re-employ him if pardoned because of the faithful service which applicant had rendered before his arrest for this crime: Conditional pardon granted December 9, 1913, effective December 20, 1913.

EARNEST WILLIAMS.—Convicted of being an accessory to murder and sentenced to life imprisonment by Leon Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1910. Upon the recommendation of a majority of the white citizens of that section of Leon County in which the offense was committed, including the committing magistrate in this case, who have repeatedly and urgently represented to the Board that while applicant was present when the homicide was committed, the evidence adduced has convinced them that he was not in fact guilty of participating in such homicide; and said homicide having occurred at a negro festival and there seeming upon the showing made to be considerable doubt as to whether this applicant should have been convicted and sentenced as he was and this application for clemency having been endorsed by the Sheriff and Clerk of the Circuit Court, as well as by many excellent citizens of Leon County: Conditional pardon granted December 9, 1913, effective December 20, 1913.

H. C. RICHARDS.—Convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years imprisonment by Alachua Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1909. This application having been before the Board several times and been very carefully considered and the Circuit Judge who sentenced applicant having written the Board that he feels this is a case for the exercise of clemency, and that had the extenuating circumstances attending the conviction been known at the time of sentence he (the said Circuit Judge) would hardly have imposed a sentence extending over a longer

period than the defendant has already served, and the said Circuit Judge and the Sheriff and Clerk of the Circuit Court and numerous good citizens of Alachua County having unqualifiedly recommended that applicant be now pardoned; and it appearing that his health has broken and he is incurably diseased and that his prison conduct has been satisfactory throughout the term of his prison service: Conditional pardon granted December 9, 1913, effective December 20, 1913.

WILL ROBERSON.—Plead guilty to burglary and sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Volusia Criminal Court of Record, August Term, 1912. Upon the recommendation of the trial Judge, the County Solicitor, the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the County Judge, and other Officers of Volusia County; and the Prosecuting witness against applicant having requested the Board to grant him a pardon; and it appearing to be the sentiment of the people where the offense was committed, that the ends of justice have now been satisfied in this case; and applicant's prison conduct having been good: Conditional pardon granted December 9, 1913, effective December 20, 1913.

JESSE BENNETT.—Convicted on same charge and under same circumstances as Will Roberson (See last paragraph) and given conditional pardon December 9, 1913, effective December 20, 1913.

C. J. LAMB.—Convicted of issuing a worthless check and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment by Lake Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1912. It appearing from the record that the check which applicant issued without having funds to cover was for less than \$6.00, that he has already served over twelve calendar months, and that with the allowance which the law gives for good behavior, his term would expire in March, 1914; that his prison conduct has been excellent; and the showing before the Board indicating that applicant is not considered to be a wilful criminal and that he will probably improve an opportunity to become a good citizen if now granted clemency; and the application being well endorsed: Conditional pardon granted December 9, 1913, effective December 20, 1913.

JOSEPH WALTON.—Convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment by Volusia Criminal Court of Record, December Term, 1908. Upon the recom-

mendation of the Trial Judge, of five of the six trial jurors, and of an unusually large number of strong personal letters written by many of the very best people of Volusia County, who represent that this applicant had always deported himself as a law-abiding person and expressing the wish that he might receive clemency; and it being shown that he has made an excellent prisoner: Conditional pardon granted December 9, 1913, effective December 20, 1913.

TUCKER SEAY.—Convicted of murder first degree, with recommendation to mercy, and sentenced to life imprisonment by Baker Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1903. Upon the recommendation of seven members of the Grand Jury which indicted applicant, of seven of the trial jurors, the County Commissioners, members of the School Board, County Officers and many citizens of Baker County, all of whom have urged that this Board grant clemency to applicant, who bore a good reputation prior to his conviction; and it appearing that he has made a good prisoner throughout the ten years which he has served, and that he is an old negro about seventy now, failing in health and in strength; and it appearing to be the sentiment of the people of Baker County that the ends of justice have been fully satisfied by the imprisonment already inflicted upon applicant: Conditional pardon granted December 9, 1913, effective December 20, 1913.

JOHN E. O'NEAL.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Marion Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1907. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced applicant, and of a very large number of good citizens of the several sections of the State where applicant lived and worked before his conviction; and it being shown that applicant is a young white man possessing many good qualities; and that the crime which he committed was attended by considerable provocation; and it appearing that this applicant has made a model prisoner and has rendered especially meritorious conduct by assisting in the recapture of escaped prisoners; and the Board being assured that if he is now granted clemency he will be given useful employment and surrounded by environments which will tend to make him a good citizen: Conditional pardon granted December 9, 1913, effective December 20, 1913.

OCTAVIUS SIMPSON.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Polk Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1901. It being shown that the negro whom this applicant killed had made violent threats against applicant's life; that said negro was regarded as a dangerous character; and it appearing from petitions on file, signed by many citizens of the community where the homicide occurred, that they believed the homicide was justifiable; and applicant having made an excellent State prisoner throughout his service of more than twelve calendar years, and having rendered especially meritorious conduct by preventing the escapes of other prisoners; and it being shown that he is now in very poor physical condition and is a hospital subject, the result of hard labor in expiation of his offense: Conditional pardon granted December 9, 1913, effective December 20, 1913.

MORTON G. FLEMING.—Convicted of forgery and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by St. Johns Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1909. A large number of the best white citizens of St. Johns County having written the Board that they are well acquainted with applicant and regard him as an unusually good type of negro man; and said petitioners having further advised the Board that it is the sentiment of the community that applicant had no intention of violating the law and considered himself justified in the deed for which he was convicted; and the prosecuting witness having requested that applicant be pardoned; and it being shown that in signing the names of other parties to certain notes, applicant actually thought, and had reason to think, he was justified in so doing; and applicant's prison conduct having been uniformly good: Conditional pardon granted December 9, 1913, effective December 20th, 1913.

CHARLIE MOORE.—Convicted of murder first degree with recommendation to mercy and sentenced to life imprisonment by Gadsden Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1907. The State Prison Physician having written the Board that applicant is eighty-four years of age and very feeble, and has for some time been a hospital subject; and the Prison authorities having urged that he be pardoned, owing to his old and helpless condition; and an unusually strong petition having been submitted from citizens of Gadsden County, stating that "He bore a

good reputation, being peaceable, hardworking, and honest before this trouble, and we think in view of his former good reputation and the fact that he has served six or seven years in prison and is over eighty years of age that a pardon could be bestowed on him worthily;" and it appearing upon the showing submitted that there was considerable doubt as to his guilt of the crime for which he was convicted: Conditional pardon granted December 9th, 1913, effective December 20th, 1913.

A. D. PAYNE.—Convicted of forgery and sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment by Duval Criminal Court of Record, February Term, 1909. Upon the recommendation of the acting County Solicitor, who prosecuted applicant, of the prosecuting witness, of five of the six trial jurors, of the Sheriff, and of many substantial citizens of Duval County; and it being shown that applicant had been a law-abiding negro before getting into this trouble and that his prison conduct has been excellent: Conditional pardon granted December 9th, 1913, effective December 20th, 1913.

FRANK ROGERS.—Plead guilty to murder second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Levy Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1907. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced applicant, who has written the Board that had he known of certain extenuating circumstances attending this homicide, which have come to his attention from responsible citizens since the trial, he would not have imposed a life sentence; and it appearing that applicant was without counsel at his trial and evidence tending to show that this homicide was committed very largely in self defense, having been offered to the Board from reliable sources, which evidence was not before the court at the trial; and a pardon for applicant having been urged by a large number of substantial citizens of Levy County, chiefly because of the newly discovered evidence; and it being shown that applicant bore a good reputation prior to this trouble; and has made an excellent prisoner: Conditional pardon granted December 9, 1913, effective December 20th, 1913.

JAMES DOUGLAS.—Convicted of murder third degree and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Leon Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1905. Upon the recommendation of nine of the trial jurors, of one of the Supervisors of

Convicts, who had carefully investigated applicant's case and his prison conduct; and of a large number of good white citizens of Leon County; and applicant having borne a good former reputation; and having served eight years of his ten year sentence with excellent conduct; and it appearing that he is now afflicted with tuberculosis: Conditional pardon granted December 9th, 1913, effective December 20th, 1913.

JEFF LEWIS.—Plead guilty to murder second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Santa Rosa Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1908. It appearing that applicant is an old negro who was defended by a young attorney appointed by the Court who had insufficient time for preparing a defense and procuring witnesses; and the Circuit Judge who sentenced applicant having written the Board that he thinks if the case had gone to a jury a verdict of manslaughter would probably have been returned, leading to a sentence not longer than that already served by applicant; and that he thinks applicant has been sufficiently punished and should be granted clemency; and the then State Attorney, and the present State Attorney, and the then Sheriff and a number of excellent citizens of Santa Rosa County having requested the Board to give favorable consideration to this applicant; and it being shown that applicant has made a useful, faithful and trustworthy prisoner: Conditional pardon granted December 22, 1913.

ARTHUR H. HOGAN.—Convicted of aiding and assisting in receipt of stolen property and sentenced to three years' imprisonment by Escambia Criminal Court of Record, September Term, 1902. It being shown to the Board that soon after his conviction this applicant departed from the State and has only recently been returned under arrest to serve the sentence imposed upon him; and the Florida Supreme Court in an opinion, upon an appeal taken by applicant's co-defendant involving the same facts upon which applicant was convicted, having said that, "We think that defendants acted strictly within their rights * * * * and instead of being culpable in so doing, we think their vigilance in the protection of their rights is to be commended;" whereupon the Supreme Court reversed the judgment and sentence imposed upon applicant's said co-

defendant, and the information against said co-defendant was nolle prossed; and the County Solicitor of Escambia County having recited the above stated circumstances and recommended that this applicant be pardoned, and this application for pardon having also been endorsed by the Sheriff of Escambia County, by the Judge who tried and sentenced applicant, and the present Judge of the Court in which he was convicted, and by the Chief of Police of Pensacola: Conditional pardon granted December 22, 1913.

JAMES H. BAKER.—Plead guilty to three informations charging forgery and sentenced to one year imprisonment in Duval County Jail upon each of two of said charges, and to one year imprisonment in State Prison at hard labor upon third charge, by Duval Criminal Court of Record. Upon the strong personal recommendation of the Assistant County Solicitor of Duval County, who had conducted the prosecution of this applicant; and upon the recommendation of the Sheriff of Duval County, and the prison authorities who have had custody of applicant since his sentence; and it appearing that applicant is a young man who, while drinking, forged his father's name to certain checks for small amounts, and that the father had promptly paid said checks; and it being shown that applicant has now been imprisoned at hard labor over eighteen months and has shown strong evidence of being a reformed man, and his prison conduct having been thoroughly satisfactory: Conditional pardon granted February 4, 1914, effective May 17, 1914.

IRVINE ALTMAN.—Convicted of petty larceny and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment by County Judge of Baker County, January 26, 1914. It being shown to the Board that this applicant is an orphan white boy sixteen years of age; and the Clerk of the Circuit Court having urged the Board to extend him clemency for the reason that he is not considered bright, and that further imprisonment will tend to vitiate his tendencies: Conditional pardon granted February 4, 1914, effective February 25, 1914.

MILEY G. BARNHILL.—Convicted of murder first degree and sentenced to suffer penalty of death by Wakulla Circuit Court, Special Term, 1908, said sentence having been

commuted in December, 1908, to life imprisonment. Upon the recommendation of a large number of respectable white people of the section in which the crime occurred; and it being shown to the satisfaction of the Board that applicant has for sometime past been in very poor physical condition and has made an excellent prisoner; that he is a hospital subject, and the Superintendent of the State Prison having strongly recommended that he be granted clemency because of his good record as a prisoner; and it being shown to the Board that applicant had always borne a good reputation and been a hard-working, industrious citizen before his conviction, and that there was considerable degree of provocation for his crime: Conditional pardon granted March 3, 1914, effective June 1, 1914.

JOEL T. HART.—Convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses and sentenced to imprisonment for one year by Circuit Court of Santa Rosa County, Fall Term, 1913. Upon the strong recommendation of the State Attorney who prosecuted this applicant, and of four of the six jurors who convicted him, and upon representations submitted by a large number of white people in the community where he lived, that they are satisfied applicant has been sufficiently punished; and it being shown that applicant was a young white man not very bright, and there appearing to be room for doubt as to whether he had any criminal intention in the transaction for which he was convicted; and applicant having now served over one-half of the sentence imposed upon him, sustaining an excellent prison record: Conditional pardon granted March 3, 1914, effective March 15, 1914.

S. H. PALMER.—Convicted of forgery and sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Hillsborough Criminal Court of Record, January Term, 1910. The County Solicitor who prosecuted this applicant having written the Board that he now takes pleasure in endorsing the application for pardon and hopes the Board will grant same, in which recommendation the Judge who sentenced applicant has concurred, and it appearing that he has almost completed serving the sentence imposed upon him, and has been a good prisoner: Conditional pardon granted March 3, 1914, effective March 15, 1914.

L. C. ALLEN.—Plead guilty to an information charging

burglary and sentenced to five years imprisonment by Duval Criminal Court of Record, January Term, 1912. It being shown that this young white man got in bad company, became intoxicated and was induced to participate in the burglary of a store in Jacksonville; and the proprietor of the store having written the Board that since becoming advised of all the circumstances he is anxious that the young man be pardoned, and the County Solicitor who prosecuted him having also recommended that under the circumstances, he considers a pardon justifiable, and it being shown to the Board that applicant is a member of a refined and respectable Georgia family, and that if released he will at once return to his people in Georgia and be given remunerative employment, and his prison conduct having been satisfactory throughout the period of more than two years which he has served: Conditional pardon granted March 3, 1914, effective March 15, 1914.

ROBERT DOUGLAS.—Convicted of murder in first degree with recommendation to mercy and sentenced to life imprisonment by Circuit Court Gadsden County, Special Term, held in July, 1902. There having been presented to the Board convincing evidence that many of the best people of Quincy, where the crime occurred, believe strongly that this applicant who was convicted, with five other negro boys, for the murder of a young negro, was probably not guilty of intentional participation in the crime and that he has been amply punished for whatever degree of guilt attached to him; and such citizens of Quincy having urged that he be granted a pardon and allowed to return there; and the Special Counsel who was employed to prosecute applicant and his co-defendant having recommended that this applicant be pardoned; and applicant having now served about twelve actual years in the State Prison and made an unusually faithful prisoner: Conditional pardon granted March 3rd, effective March 15, 1914.

W. J. COLE.—Convicted of unlawfully selling and giving away certain narcotics and sentenced to one year's imprisonment by Dade Criminal Court of Record, October Term, 1911. Upon the recommendation of the Judge who sentenced applicant, the County Solicitor who prosecuted him, the Clerk of the Court, the Sheriff of Dade

County, the Mayor and a large number of the best citizens of Miami; and there having been filed with the Board several certificates from physicians in good standing to the effect that this applicant is in extremely poor physical and mental condition; and it appearing to be the sense of the community in which the offense occurred that the ends of justice have been met by the punishment already inflicted upon applicant: Conditional pardon granted March 3, 1914, effective March 15, 1914.

BUD THOMAS.—Convicted of assault with intent to commit murder and sentenced to three years imprisonment by Leon Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1911. This applicant having now served nearly all of the sentence imposed upon him, and the Superintendent of the State Prison having advised the Board that since going to prison, applicant was struck by lightning and is wholly incapacitated for any kind of prison service: Conditional pardon granted March 3, 1914, effective March 15th, 1914.

RICHARD DANFORD.—Convicted of breaking and entering and sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Criminal Court of Record for Duval County, July Term, 1912. The Superintendent of the State Prison having officially written the Board that this prisoner is blind and unable to do work of any kind, having become blind since he was sent to the State Prison; and the said Superintendent having recommended that this prisoner be granted a conditional pardon: Conditional pardon granted March 3, 1914, effective March 15, 1914.

F. M. PHILLIPS.—Convicted of assault with intent to commit murder and sentenced to four years' imprisonment by Criminal Court of Record for Walton County, August Term, 1911. Upon the recommendation of the Judge who sentenced applicant; and of the County Solicitor who prosecuted him; and it being shown that the assault for which this applicant was convicted was to a considerable extent provoked by the victim thereof; that applicant had borne a former good reputation; had made a good citizen and had rendered satisfactory service as a prisoner; that he has now served over half of the sentence imposed upon him; and the Board having assur-

ances from numerous representative citizens of Walton County and the community in which the offense occurred that they felt the ends of justice have been satisfied by the punishment already inflicted upon applicant: Conditional pardon granted April 20, 1914, effective May 1st, 1914.

CHARLES R. AMMONS.—Convicted of unlawful intercourse and sentenced to imprisonment for five years by Duval Criminal Court Record, September Term, 1911. Upon the recommendation of the Judge who sentenced applicant; of the County Solicitor and Assistant County Solicitor, who prosecuted him, of the Sheriff of Duval County; of the Clerk of the Court, of the Chief of Police of Jacksonville, and upon petitions signed by nearly two thousand citizens of Duval County, representing to the Board that in consideration of all the circumstances attending the arrest and prosecution of this applicant it is believed that even if guilty of the offense charged, as to which petitioners are doubtful, this applicant has now been abundantly punished to satisfy the ends of justice; and it appearing that his prison conduct has been excellent and that before becoming involved in this trouble he had been a very efficient and respected member of the Jacksonville Police Force: Conditional pardon granted April 20, 1914, effective May 1st, 1914.

THOMAS BURKE.—Convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years imprisonment by Washington Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1907. Upon the strong recommendation of the Circuit Judge who sentenced applicant; of the State Attorney who prosecuted him; of the then Clerk of the Circuit Court and the Sheriff and of numerous other officers of Washington County, and of the only eye witness to the homicide for which he was convicted; and it being shown that applicant was a young white man who had borne a good former reputation, and that the homicide grew out of a violent assault which the victim was at the time, while armed, making upon applicant's home; and this application being endorsed by a large number of representative citizens of Washington County; and applicant's prison record having been very satisfactory: Conditional pardon granted June 10th, 1914, effective July 1st, 1914.

L. T. KNIZELY.—Convicted of stealing an ox, and sentenced to two year's imprisonment by Jackson Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1913. This application having formerly been presented to the Board, and the Board having made an investigation as to the merits thereof, and being advised by the Circuit Judge who sentenced applicant, that he is an improvident and ignorant old white man who probably did not realize the seriousness of the crime for which he was convicted; and said Circuit Judge having strongly recommended that applicant be pardoned after he had served one year of imprisonment; and the Board being advised by the Superintendent of the State Prison Farm that applicant has sustained good prison conduct throughout a period now a little more than one year; and it appearing from the entire record in the case that the imprisonment which applicant has already suffered has been sufficient to meet the ends of justice: Conditional pardon granted June 10, 1914, effective July 1, 1914.

JAMES L. RAY.—Plead guilty to breaking and entering and was sentenced to prison for terms aggregating eight years by Escambia Criminal Court of Record, February Term, 1909. Upon the recommendation of the County Solicitor, who prosecuted applicant, who has advised the Board that in his judgment the period of more than five years which applicant has now served is sufficient to satisfy the ends of justice, and that applicant should be pardoned; and it appearing that applicant is a young white man of weak mentality; that soon after he was received at the State Prison he was adjudged insane and sent to the Asylum; and that throughout his prison service he has been obedient and faithful to his work and that he has relatives in Georgia who are in position and are anxious to give him useful employment if he is released: Conditional pardon granted June 10, 1914, effective July 1, 1914.

JOHN C. ULMER.—Convicted of assault with intent to commit murder and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Alachua County Circuit Court at Spring Term, 1911. Upon the recommendation of five of the six trial jurors, and of a petition signed by a large number of white citizens of Leon County where applicant had spent practically all of his life; and it appearing that applicant is a young white man who had, prior to this trouble, lead an exem-

plary and industrious life and was well regarded by those who knew him; and it being evident from the record before the Board that in the commission of the crime applicant was lead and influenced by an older and stronger man, who is shown to have planned and executed the assault for which both were convicted; and applicant having recently contracted and suffered a very severe case of typhoid fever in the convict camp, as a result of which his health is very greatly impaired; and his prison conduct having been good; and the Board being assured that he will have useful employment if restored to health and freedom: Conditional pardon granted June 10, 1914.

SMOKY JOE.—Convicted of murder in first degree, with recommendation to mercy, and sentenced to life imprisonment by Dade Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1898. It appearing that this applicant has now actually served sixteen years of imprisonment; that his conduct throughout that period has been entirely satisfactory and that he has in all respects been a good prisoner; and the Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced him having strongly recommended that he be pardoned, stating that the circumstances which constituted the crime for which he was convicted left serious doubt as to his guilt of so high a degree of homicide: Conditional pardon granted June 10, 1914, effective July 1, 1914.

SILAS PERKINS.—Convicted of being accessory to manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Alachua Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1909. It being shown to the Board that in 1913 one H. C. Richard, who was convicted with this applicant as being principal in the homicide was, upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge and State Attorney, who wrote the Board asking clemency because of the extenuating circumstances leading to the homicide, granted a conditional pardon by this Board; and as this applicant was no more guilty than the said principal, Richard, and as he has sustained an excellent prison record throughout the five years which he has now served; and one of the Supervisors of State Convicts having carefully examined into this application and recommended to the Board that applicant is entitled to clemency: Conditional pardon granted June 10, 1914, effective July 1, 1914.

GERTRUDE LOVELL.—Plead guilty to murder in second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life by Circuit Court for Hillsborough County, Fall Term, 1911. The State Attorney, who prosecuted applicant, having written the Board that there has been presented to him certain new evidence which would probably have constituted a good defense for applicant at her trial had such evidence been then offered; and said State Attorney having unqualifiedly recommended that because of such new evidence applicant be granted a pardon; and it appearing that before entering a plea of guilty, applicant was at a great disadvantage with respect to counsel and was poorly advised; that she was viciously assaulted by her husband and while trying to get away from him cut him, the cut resulting in his death; and it being shown that her said husband was a brutal and overbearing negro, while applicant is shown by numerous strong letters to have been of good character prior to this trouble; and the Board being assured that if now granted clemency, she will at once receive good employment out of the State; and her prison conduct having been good: Conditional pardon granted June 10, 1914, effective July 1, 1914.

CHARLES REDD.—Plead guilty to a charge of second larceny and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Duval Criminal Court of Record, Spring Term, 1908. It appearing that this applicant is a negro sixty-eight years old; that he plead guilty to stealing eleven dollars worth of tools, for which he has now served over six years; that his prison conduct has been especially meritorious; that he has been instrumental in preventing escapes of other prisoners several times; that as long as he was physically able he was hard-working, but is now worn out and unable to render much service; and it being represented to the Board that he has been one of the best prisoners in the State in recent years; and it appearing that under the circumstances, he has been sufficiently punished for the crime which he committed: Conditional pardon granted June 10, 1914, effective July 1, 1914.

THOMAS LARKINS.—Convicted of entering without breaking, and sentenced to imprisonment for five years by Duval Criminal Court of Record, August Term, 1910. The business firm in whose warehouse applicant was found, having advised the board that it is now satisfied that ap-

plicant was in there without felonious intent; and having asked that he be pardoned on the ground that he has been sufficiently punished; and the facts appearing to have been that applicant, who had been working for said business firm, became intoxicated, went into the said warehouse, lay down and went to sleep, where he was found; and it being shown that nothing was stolen or injured by him; and applicant having been a faithful and hardworking prisoner, and having borne a good former reputation: Conditional pardon granted June 10, 1914, effective July 1, 1914.

JAMES L. BATTEN.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Pasco Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1906. This application having heretofore been presented to the Board and carefully investigated; and there having been presented to the Board conclusive evidence that applicant has made a model prisoner; that he has always been loyal and helpful to the prison authorities in preventing escapes and effecting recaptures of other prisoners; and it being shown that he is now a physical wreck, suffering with tuberculosis: Conditional pardon granted June 10th, 1914, effective July 1st, 1914.

THOMAS MERRITT.—Convicted of Grand Larceny and sentenced to five years imprisonment by Hillsborough Criminal Court of Record, October Term, 1911. Upon the strong recommendation of the Judge who tried and sentenced applicant, of the Assistant County Solicitor, who prosecuted him, of five of the six trial jurors; the Judge expressly recommending that applicant be pardoned after three years of prison service; and it being shown that his prison conduct has been very good: It was ordered June 10, 1914, that if this applicant's prison conduct remains exemplary, he be granted a conditional pardon to take effect at the end of three calendar years of prison service.

HENRY CARROLL.—Convicted of Highway Robbery and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment by Duval Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1900. It being personally known to some members of the Board that this prisoner is in wretched physical condition, one eye being blind and the sight of the other being badly impaired; that he has

served nearly fourteen years of imprisonment and has been very faithful and industrious in the discharge of his duties; and there being some ground for doubt as to his guilt of the crime for which he was convicted: Conditional pardon granted June 10th, 1914, effective July 1st, 1914.

HERBERT BURNS.—Convicted of vagrancy and sentenced to four months imprisonment by Justice of the Peace for Fifth Justice District of Madison County, June 17th, 1914. The Sheriff of Madison County having written the Board that "We lease our County convicts and I delivered this man to the lessee with others. He claimed to be unable to work when he was arraigned in Court. I am enclosing you a Doctor's certificate showing this man is not able to work and ask you to allow me to release him from custody that he may go to his family and they can look after and care for him. Otherwise, I will have to put him in jail and let him serve the balance of his sentence, three months and one-half, which will be a hardship on the negro in his condition as well as an expense to the County." And the attending physician at the convict camp having certified that applicant is suffering from a second attack of paralysis and that his whole right side is paralyzed, rendering him perfectly helpless: Conditional pardon granted July 6th, 1914.

ERNEST COLEMAN.—Convicted of breaking and entering and sentenced to three years imprisonment by Brevard Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1912. It being shown to the Board that applicant was a white boy only sixteen years old at the time of his conviction; that he is the son of a Northern minister and had been well raised; that a few months before getting into this trouble applicant had left a Military School which he was attending and had drifted South, getting into Florida without funds or friends, and while destitute and hungry he had committed the offense of breaking into a house; and it being shown that applicant's prison conduct has been excellent throughout the period of nearly two years, which he has already served of his three year sentence; and applicant's father having appeared before the Board and given satisfactory assurance that if now released the applicant would be taken back to his home in the North and placed in an environment which should lead him to

follow a useful and better life: Conditional pardon granted August 10th, 1914.

HUGH ARMSTRONG.—Plead guilty to forgery and sentenced to one year imprisonment by Duval Criminal Court of Record, October Term, 1913. The Judge who tried and sentenced applicant having recommended that he be pardoned, writing the Board that "An act of mercy shown him now would probably have the desired effect of turning him into the right channel and making a good citizen of him;" and it being shown that applicant is a young white boy now nineteen years old, whose father is able and anxious to send him to a Christian School in another State; that applicant has now served, with excellent prison conduct, about five-sixths of the sentence imposed upon him, and that he is practically paralyzed from the exposure incident to prison work and is wholly incapacitated for working: Conditional pardon granted August 10th, 1914.

MARY JACKSON.—Convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months by the Criminal Court of Record for Duval County, September Term, 1913. It being shown to the board that this woman has now served over one year of the eighteen months' sentence imposed upon her, and the Superintendent of the State Prison Farm, and two of the State Prison Physicians having informed the Board that she is afflicted with an incurable disease, which is made more acute by confinement in prison, and it appearing that she has demeaned herself properly as a prisoner and has people who will care for her if she should be released: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914.

JIM ELLIOTT.—Convicted of murder and sentenced to imprisonment for life by Franklin Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1902. It being shown to the Board that this applicant has now been in the State Penitentiary twelve years, and that his conduct as a prisoner has been good throughout that time, and the Superintendent of the State Prison and two of the State Prison Physicians having informed the Board in writing that he is in extremely poor physical condition, and is completely worn out from hard service and is a deserving prisoner: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 22, 1914.

FRANK SARAS.—Convicted of burglary and sentenced to imprisonment for five years by Dade Criminal Court of Record, April Term, 1910. This applicant having now served almost the entire term of his sentence, and his conduct having been good throughout his imprisonment, and it appearing that with the gain time allowed him by law, he will in any event soon be entitled to his discharge from prison, and the State Prison Physician having written the Board that applicant is a sufferer both from epilepsy and from consumption, and it being shown that he has people who will take care of him when released: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 22, 1914.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.—Convicted of larceny and sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Duval Criminal Court of Record, May Term, 1912. The Superintendent of the State Prison Farm having especially recommended the pardon of this applicant, and the State Prison Physician having certified that he has consumption in an advanced stage, and that his condition is complicated with other diseases, and it appearing that his prison record has been good: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 22, 1914.

CARL PRINGLE.—Convicted of Burglary and sentenced to imprisonment for five years by Dade Criminal Court of Record, March Term, 1913. Upon the recommendation of all the jurors who convicted applicant, of the County Solicitor who prosecuted him, of the Judge who tried and sentenced him; and it appearing that applicant is a young white man who is mentally weak but had otherwise always borne a good reputation and was very industrious; and it appearing that his former employer has great confidence in him and will give him work if released; and that his parents, who are good people, will endeavor to encourage him in leading a worthy life and in redeeming the mistakes of the past: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 10th, 1914.

JANE FRAZIER.—Convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment by Jefferson Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1908. It being shown to the Board that applicant was convicted wholly upon circumstantial

evidence which, after very careful consideration, leaves room for doubt of applicant's guilt, and there having been presented to the Board a strong petition from good white citizens of Jefferson County, making it appear that applicant's conviction was a miscarriage of justice, and that she is generally believed to be innocent of the homicide for which she is under conviction; and applicant having sustained a good record as an industrious and obedient prisoner throughout her imprisonment; and it appearing upon the whole showing that this application presents a proper case for the exercise of clemency: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 10, 1914.

REBECCA MIXSON.—Convicted of murder first degree with recommendation to mercy of Court and sentenced to life imprisonment by Marion Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1903. Upon the recommendation of all the trial jurors who could be found; and of the Circuit Judge; and it appearing that applicant has now served eleven years under her sentence, and that her conduct throughout that entire period has been excellent; and that she has complied fully with all of the prison rules; and it being shown that applicant is now in very poor health, suffering from a very large tumor of long standing; and if released she can at once get good employment and also be given proper medical attention: Conditional pardon granted September 22nd, 1914, effective October 10, 1914.

BEN HENRY.—Convicted of assault with intent to commit murder and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment by Polk Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1904. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced applicant, and of the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney who was largely instrumental in securing his conviction; and petitions signed by a large number of responsible white people of Polk County, having been presented to the Board representing that since applicant was sent to the penitentiary there have developed strong grounds for belief that he did not really commit the assault for which he was convicted; and these petitioners urging that he be now pardoned, and it appearing that he has now served over ten years of his sentence and has been severely punished; and applicant having made an excellent prisoner, and having rendered valuable assistance to the

prison authorities by repeatedly preventing the escape of other prisoners: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 10, 1914.

ALBERT GILBERT.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life by Marion Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1899. It being shown to the Board that this applicant has served in the penitentiary over fifteen years and has been a faithful and obedient prisoner throughout that time, and that through the hardships of prison life he has lost his health and is now a severe sufferer from rheumatism and unable to use his feet; that he has rendered valuable service to the prison officials by assisting in maintaining discipline in the camps and by setting an example of industry and obedience to other prisoners by reason of which he has fairly earned a right to ask favorable consideration of this Board: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 10, 1914.

ANNA CALDWELL.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Franklin Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1906. This applicant having made a good record throughout the eight years of imprisonment for obedience and industrious conduct; and it being further shown that her health is rapidly failing, two of the Prison Physicians having certified that she has consumption and has had numerous hemorrhages, and that her further confinement in prison will not only hasten her death, but will endanger the health of other prisoners; and it appearing that if released this applicant can secure employment; and this application being endorsed by all of the trial jurors now living: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 10, 1914.

OSCAR HOPKINS.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life by Alachua Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1905. It being shown that this prisoner has now served nearly ten years in the penitentiary and that his conduct has been so excellent that he has been a trusty during nearly the whole time of his imprisonment; and it appearing from competent medical evidence that this applicant is now in such broken health that he will never be able to work again, being a sufferer from a dilated heart, bad lungs, asthma and a general or-

ganic breakdown: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 10, 1914.

ANDREW HARRISON.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life by Gadsden Circuit Court, Special Term held in July, 1902. There having been presented to the Board a strong showing that many of the best people of Quincy, where the crime occurred, believed firmly that this applicant, who was convicted with five other negro boys for the murder of a young negro, was probably not guilty of intentional participation in the crime, and that he has been amply punished for whatever degree of guilt attached to him; and these citizens of Quincy having urged that he be pardoned and allowed to return there; and applicant having now served over twelve actual years in the State Prison and made a very faithful and obedient prisoner: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 10, 1914.

IRENE MASON.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life by Walton Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1908. Upon the strong recommendations of the Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced applicant, and of all the trial jurors who could be reached; and it being shown to the Board that there was considerable provocation for the crime which applicant committed, but that she has long repented the said crime and has made an excellent prisoner throughout her service of nearly seven years; and it being shown to the Board that she can promptly secure employment if released; and a strong petition from white citizens of Walton County, urging clemency for this applicant, having been submitted to the Board stating that the applicant had borne a good reputation before getting into this trouble: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 10, 1914.

SAM KELLY.—Convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to suffer the penalty of death (commuted to life imprisonment) by Jackson Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1900. It being shown to the Board that this applicant is now nearly seventy-five years old; in failing health and worn out; and that he has made a good prisoner throughout the long term which he has already served in the penitentiary; and the attorney who was employed to

assist in his prosecution having strongly urged that he be now pardoned on the ground that he has been sufficiently punished for his crime, and there having been presented to the Board numerous other strong communications from other representative citizens of Jackson County, urging that clemency be now shown to this old negro, and stating that he will be properly cared for if allowed to return to his home before he dies: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 10, 1914.

ARTHUR L. JACKSON.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life by Marion Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1900. It being shown that this applicant has now served nearly fifteen years in the penitentiary, and Physicians' certificates having been filed with the Board showing that he is in very bad and possibly hopeless physical condition; and it being shown that throughout his long prison service his conduct has been consistently good and satisfactory to the prison officials; and there having been filed in his behalf a strong citizens' petition reciting that before getting into this trouble applicant enjoyed a good reputation, that the negro gambler whom he killed was a dangerous character, and that the people of the community believe that applicant has been sufficiently punished: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 10, 1914.

W. G. MILLER.—Convicted of Grand Larceny and sentenced to five years imprisonment by Pasco Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1913. Upon the strong recommendation of the State Attorney, who prosecuted applicant, and it appearing to the Board that this applicant is a white boy now only nineteen years old, who ran away from his home in Virginia and went to tramping, finally becoming destitute, when he entered a house and committed a theft for which he was convicted; that he is a child of a worthy family in Virginia who will care for him and shield him from further trouble if he is released; and his parents having sent sufficient money to pay his transportation and expenses back to Virginia; and applicant's conduct in prison having been very creditable and satisfactory; and it appearing from all the circumstances of this case that the interests of justice have been satisfied by the punishment already inflicted upon this

applicant: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 10, 1914.

ARTHUR OSTER.—Convicted of forgery and sentenced to one year imprisonment by Hillsborough Criminal Court of Record, February Term, 1914. Upon a strong recommendation of the Judge who tried and sentenced applicant, of the County Solicitor who prosecuted him and of the man whose name was forged; and upon strong personal letters of endorsement submitted to the Board from a number of responsible citizens of Tampa familiar with the facts in this case; and it appearing to the Board that this applicant has fully realized the error of his offense and shows every disposition to repent his error and make a good citizen; and it appearing that justice will be satisfied if clemency is now extended: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 10, 1914.

MARY KING.—Convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to five months imprisonment in the County Jail by the Duval Criminal Court of Record, July Term, 1914. The Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Duval County having written the Board as follows: "At the request of Commissioner Drysdale, who has had the woman examined by County Physician Stinson, I am writing to ask a pardon be issued her on account of the precarious condition of her health, she expects to be, and examination shows that she will be confined within the next three or four months, aside from this tumors have developed and her case is one of pity and deserving of your special efforts in her behalf." Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914.

J. HENRY DAUGHTREY.—Convicted of the larceny of a cow and sentenced to two years imprisonment by DeSoto Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1913. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced applicant, who has advised the Board that in his opinion a sentence of one year's imprisonment will be adequate punishment to be inflicted upon this applicant; and the Board having been petitioned by a very large number of representative white people of DeSoto and adjacent counties, urging that this applicant be granted clemency on the ground that he has already been severely punished for his offense, even if he was guilty; and five of the six trial

jurors having joined in the same request, and it appearing that applicant has already served considerably more than one year of the two year sentence imposed upon him and has made in every respect a good prisoner: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914.

HAZEL JOHNSTON.—Convicted of unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors, and sentenced to two years imprisonment by Santa Rosa Circuit Court, Winter Term, 1912. It being shown that this applicant has now almost completed service of the two years sentence imposed upon him, and that he has been a faithful and obedient prisoner; that he is in very poor physical condition due to serious injury he received some years ago and to a severe attack of illness which he has suffered since entering prison; and clemency to this applicant having been recommended strongly by many of the County officers, the County Commissioners and a very large number of white citizens of Santa Rosa County, among whom are a number of citizens who have been prominent in the cause of temperance, who have advised the Board that they think this applicant has now been sufficiently punished; and that considering all the circumstances of his case, they will be glad to see him pardoned and give him encouragement to become a useful citizen: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 10th, 1914.

HENRY W. DAY.—Convicted of murder in second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Hillsborough Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1905. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced applicant; of all the jurors who convicted him, and it being shown that applicant has now been in prison eight years and that his health for several years past has been very much broken; that he is now old and worn out; and this application being endorsed and urged by a very large number of citizens and officials of Tampa and Hillsborough County where the crime occurred; and many good citizens who several years ago protested against a pardon to this applicant having recently written letters to the Board withdrawing their protests and asking that this applicant be now pardoned, believing that he has been sufficiently punished; and it appearing to the Board that applicant long since repented the crime which he committed and will make a peaceful citizen if pardoned; and it being shown

that his family will care for him: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 15th, 1914.

JIM GALVIN.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Liberty Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1901. It being shown to the Board that this applicant has now served nearly fourteen years in the State Prison, and that throughout that time his conduct has been exceptionally good and that he has on several occasions assisted in the recapture of escaped prisoners; that he is now getting old and is almost worn out from the hardships of his long prison service; and there being some showing that his offense was without criminal intent and possibly accidental: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 17th, 1914.

WILL JONES.—Convicted of breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony and sentenced to eight years imprisonment by Escambia Criminal Court of Record, February Term, 1909. Upon the strong recommendation of the Judge who tried and sentenced applicant; of the County Solicitor who prosecuted him; and numerous citizens familiar with the offense having petitioned the Board for clemency to applicant, believing that he has been sufficiently punished by the five years which he has served with good conduct in the State Prison, and it being shown that applicant's health is seriously impaired and that he is a young white man whose excellent behavior as a prisoner indicates that he will endeavor to become a good citizen if now shown clemency: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 17th, 1914.

SANDY LOCKLEAR.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Marion Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1904. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced applicant; of the State Attorney, who prosecuted him; of all the trial jurors who convicted him; of the County officials of Marion County and of a large number of citizens who have written this Board that there was always doubt about this applicant having any guilty intention in the homicide for which he was convicted; and his prison conduct having been entirely satisfactory throughout the ten years which he has served: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 17, 1914.

A. A. JACKSON.—Convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses and sentenced to two years imprisonment by Duval Criminal Court of Record, June Term, 1913. It being shown to the Board that this applicant is a white boy, seventeen years old when convicted, who had left his home in Alabama and got into trouble in Jacksonville; that he has now served about sixteen months' imprisonment, and with the gain time which the law allows him for good conduct would be discharged by expiration of sentence at an early date; and the Board being satisfactorily advised that his people in Alabama are worthy citizens and will take care of applicant and put him to work if he is discharged; and the Board being strongly urged to send this boy back to assist in caring for his widowed mother: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 17, 1914.

A. C. HARRISON.—Convicted of the larceny of a domestic animal and sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Hillsborough Criminal Court of Record, October Term, 1913. Upon unusually strong recommendations from the Judge who tried and sentenced applicant; the County Solicitor who prosecuted him, and a considerable number of prominent and representative citizens of Hillsborough County, who represent to this Board that applicant was a tool of another party more guilty than he was, and that the imprisonment of one year which applicant has now served with good conduct is, in their judgment, sufficient punishment for his participation in the offense; and it being shown that the Judge would have sentenced him to only one year had not the law made two years the minimum sentence in such case: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 17, 1914.

B. B. McCALL.—Convicted of murder third degree and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Suwannee Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1907. This application having been presented to the Board at a former meeting and carefully investigated, two of the Supervisors of State Convicts having made separate reports, each strongly urging clemency to this applicant; and it being shown that there was considerable element of self-defense in the crime which he committed; that he has now served seven and one-half years of his ten-year sentence, and would soon be entitled to discharge by expiration of sentence on ac-

count of the gain time allowed by law; and that his prison conduct has been entirely satisfactory to the officials; and upon strong petitions from many citizens where the crime occurred, urging that applicant has now been sufficiently punished, and applicant being a young white man, whom it is believed will become a useful citizen if now shown clemency: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 15, 1914.

A. J. SPARKS.—Plead guilty to forgery and sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Duval Criminal Court of Record, March Term, 1913. It being shown to the Board that this applicant is a young white man, who was intoxicated when he committed the act of forgery for which he has now served about twenty months of a two-year sentence; and a strong showing having been made to the Board that while his offense was one which merits severe punishment, he has in fact been taught a very hard lesson for his evil conduct, and has given strong indications that he will profit by such lesson and endeavor to redeem himself by becoming a useful citizen; and it being shown that if he is released he will immediately be given useful and profitable employment and be surrounded with good influences; and applicant's prison conduct having been excellent, and the term of his sentence being near its end: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective November 1, 1914.

J. R. McFADDEN.—Convicted on same charge and under similar circumstances as A. J. Sparks (see above paragraph): Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective November 1, 1914.

ARTHUR JACKSON.—Convicted of unlawful intercourse and sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Brevard Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1913. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced applicant; of the Sheriff; the Clerk of the Circuit Court, County Judge, other County and City Officers, and of many citizens, including clergymen, who represent that applicant was one of the most respectable colored citizens of the community, and that they gravely doubt the credibility of the negroes who testified against him; and it appearing to be the sentiment of the community where the crime occurred that applicant is worthy of this Board's favorable

consideration; and applicant's prison conduct having been good: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective January 1, 1915.

WASH GORDON.—Convicted of breaking and entering and sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Jefferson Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1910. It being shown to this Board by letters from one of the Supervisors of State Convicts, one of the State Prison Physicians, and the Captain of the Convict Camp where applicant has been confined, that this applicant has rendered to the State Prison system, in preventing the escapes of other prisoners, service which was exceedingly meritorious, and which required great bravery and self-sacrifice on his part; and that it would be beneficial to the State Prison System for this Board to reward applicant's meritorious service; and it appearing that applicant will in a few months have completed his five-year sentence, and has been a good prisoner throughout his entire service: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 17, 1914.

DOW B. KEIGANS.—Convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment by Pasco Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1907. It being shown to the Board that the homicide for which applicant was convicted occurred in 1905, and that he has been imprisoned continuously for nearly ten years, and that he has been an excellent prisoner, repeatedly making himself useful to the prison authorities in preserving prison discipline and in preventing, and hunting down, and capturing escapes; and this application having been before the Board at several former meetings, and having been carefully considered; and the application being endorsed and urged by all of the County Officers of Pasco County, by seven of the trial jurors, the Sheriff, and by one of the Supervisors of State Convicts, who is from Pasco County, and is thoroughly familiar with all the facts of the case; and a very large majority of the white people of Pasco County having petitioned this Board to extend clemency to this applicant, expressing the belief that he has been sufficiently punished for his offense; and it being shown to the Board that this applicant has for sometime past been in wretched health and a very great sufferer, due largely to the hardships of prison life; and many assurances being before the Board that this applicant has reformed and will become a hard-

working and useful citizen if now granted clemency: Conditional pardon granted September 22, 1914, effective October 15, 1914.

P. H. COX.—Convicted of petty larceny and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.00 and costs, or serve sixty days' imprisonment at hard labor by a Justice of the Peace for Bay County, June Term, 1914. Upon the strong recommendation of the Sheriff, who has written the Board that he feels this applicant was wrongly convicted; and upon the recommendation of numerous citizens of Bay County, including three of the trial jurors and all of the Board of County Commissioners of said County; and it appearing that applicant has a large family dependent upon him for support, who are in needy circumstances, and that he was convicted entirely upon circumstantial evidence; and it further appearing that applicant has already served a portion of the sentence imposed upon him: Conditional pardon granted October 23, 1914.

TOBE JACKSON.—Convicted of murder first degree, with recommendation to mercy, and sentenced to life imprisonment by Washington Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1905. It being shown to the Board that applicant is an old negro about seventy years of age, that prior to his conviction he had borne an excellent reputation in his community as a hard-working and law-abiding negro, that he has now served nearly ten years in prison, and throughout that period his prison conduct has been excellent; and the Board being advised by responsible citizens of Washington County, familiar with the facts, that there was strong provocation for the crime which applicant committed, and that there is a general feeling that he has been sufficiently punished; and the Board having received petitions asking this applicant's pardon from many excellent citizens of Washington County; and the Board being assured that applicant can immediately secure employment if released: Conditional pardon granted December 9, 1914, effective December 19, 1914.

JESSIE PINCKNEY.—Convicted of unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors and sentenced to three years imprisonment by Hamilton Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1913. The Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County having formally petitioned this Board to grant a pardon to

applicant; and it being shown that since her commitment to prison her husband has been killed in a railroad accident and that her four small children have since been a charge upon Hamilton County; and many citizens of said County having also urged the Board, by petitions, to release this applicant; and it appearing that she has now served the larger part of the sentence imposed upon her and has been a good and obedient prisoner: Conditional pardon granted December 9th, 1914, effective December 19th, 1914.

CLAUDE B. CARTER.—Convicted of unlawful carnal intercourse and sentenced to one years imprisonment by St. Johns Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1914. Upon the recommendation of all the jurors who tried and convicted applicant, of the foreman and a majority of the grand jurors who indicted him; and upon urgent petitions signed by a great number of leading citizens of St. Johns, Putnam and Volusia Counties, in which applicant has lived, all certifying to his excellent character and expressing the belief that under the circumstances of this case his conviction constituted a miscarriage of justice; and it being alleged to the Board that the complaining witness against applicant was a person of depraved character, who had been raised in surroundings of depravity; and it also being shown to the Board that upon a trial on a charge of bastardy against this applicant, upon the same facts, he had been acquitted; and a showing being submitted to the Board, which was not before the jury, that the evidence upon which applicant was convicted was of doubtful credibility: Conditional pardon granted December 9th, 1914, effective December 19th, 1914.

ZEBEDIAH KIERCE.—Convicted of carrying concealed weapon and of Grand Larceny and sentenced to six months imprisonment upon first charge and twelve months imprisonment upon second charge by Escambia Court of Record, February Term, 1914. Upon the recommendation of five of the six trial jurors who convicted applicant; of the prosecuting witness; of the County Commissioners, the Sheriff, Clerk of the Court and a number of other officers and many citizens of Escambia County; and a satisfactory showing being made to the Board, which was not before the jury, that at the time applicant was a Deputy Sheriff of Washington County and author-

ized by law to carry a pistol: Conditional pardon granted December 9, 1914, from charge of carrying concealed weapon.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.—Convicted of murder second degree, and sentenced to life imprisonment by Gadsden Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1903. This application having heretofore been presented to the Board and carefully considered and investigated; and the Justice of the Peace, who held the preliminary hearing at the time of the homicide, having twice come before the Board and expressed his firm conviction that the said homicide was entirely accidental, and that applicant should never have been convicted; and applicant having now served nearly twelve years in the State Prison, his conduct having been good throughout that time; and it being shown to the Board that on several occasions during his prison service, applicant has rendered specially meritorious and valuable service to the State, having on several occasions furnished information which prevented escapes of other prisoners, and on one occasion having prevented the escape of over forty prisoners from one of the camps; and many of the citizens of the community where the homicide occurred having petitioned the Board to extend clemency to this applicant: Conditional pardon granted December 9th, 1914, effective December 19th, 1914.

EDDIE ANDREW.—Convicted of murder in first degree, with recommendation to mercy, and sentenced to life imprisonment by Wakulla Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1911. Upon the recommendation of all the petit jurors, who convicted applicant, the foreman of the grand jury, which indicted him, all of the County Officers, and practically every white citizen of Wakulla County; and it being shown that applicant was convicted entirely upon circumstantial evidence, examination of which, taken with developments submitted, presented evidence to the Board which was not before the Court; and applicant having sustained an excellent prison record throughout his incarceration; and it being shown that his health has become greatly impaired from hardships of prison life: Conditional pardon granted December 9th, effective December 19th, 1914.

REDDICK BOWIE.—Convicted of murder in second de-

gree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Gadsden Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1902. This application having been submitted to the Board at a former meeting and having been carefully investigated; and it appearing that the crime for which applicant was convicted was attended by very serious provocation, presenting strong elements of self defense; and that applicant has now served in the State Prison over twelve years and been throughout that time an obedient and deserving prisoner; and it being shown by competent medical certificates that he is in very poor physical condition and disabled to render hard labor; and the Board being assured that he will be properly cared for and given suitable employment if released: Conditional pardon granted December 9th, 1914, effective December 19th, 1914.

M. C. COOK.—Plead guilty to murder second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Brevard Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1902. There having been made to the Board a strong showing that before his conviction this applicant had been an industrious and an inoffensive young negro, and applicant having now served over twelve years under his sentence and behaved himself satisfactorily, and the Board having been petitioned by numerous representative white citizens who state that they were familiar with the circumstances of the crime for which he was convicted, asking that he be granted clemency on the ground that he has been punished sufficiently for his offense, considering all the circumstances; and the Board being reliably informed that useful employment will be given to applicant if he is released; and a petition having been submitted, signed by most of the white citizens of that section of Leon County where he was raised, stating that they will be glad to have him return and work in the neighborhood: Conditional pardon granted December 9th, 1914, effective December 19th, 1914.

J. B. HOLCOMB.—Plead guilty to Grand Larceny and sentenced to two years imprisonment by Manatee Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1913. This applicant having now almost completed the service of the sentence imposed upon him and his prison conduct having been excellent; and applicant being desirous of returning to his people in Georgia, where he bore a good reputation prior to get-

ting into this trouble; and the prosecuting witness against him having strongly requested that applicant now be pardoned, believing that he has been sufficiently punished; and this application being endorsed by large petitions, expressing the belief that if released by pardon, applicant will make an honest and useful citizen and profit by the severe lesson taught him by the punishment he has already endured: Conditional pardon granted December 9th, 1914, effective December 19, 1914.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Duval Circuit Court, in 1899. This applicant having now served more than fifteen years in the State Prison under the sentence imposed upon him, and having sustained throughout that period an excellent prison record; and there having been submitted to the Board certain information regarding the crime which he committed which had it been before the jury would probably have resulted in a verdict of manslaughter instead of murder; and one of the State Supervisors of Convicts having carefully investigated this application and strongly endorsed the request for clemency; and a petition for clemency to applicant having been presented, signed by numerous responsible white citizens of that portion of Duval County where the crime occurred: Conditional pardon granted December 9th, 1914, effective December 19th, 1914.

JOE DICKENS.—Convicted of murder first degree with recommendation to mercy and sentenced to life imprisonment by Jackson Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1914. Upon the strong recommendation of the Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced applicant, of the Clerk of the Court in which he was convicted, of several lawyers who write that they heard the evidence and doubt applicant's guilt; and of a large number of representative white citizens of Jackson County as well as the present State Attorney for that Circuit; and it being shown to the Board that applicant was not arrested and prosecuted until eight years after the crime was committed; and that then he was prosecuted as a result of a difficulty he had with some other negroes; and applicant having now served more than ten years in the State prison and having presented evidence of excellent prison conduct: Conditional

pardon granted December 9th, 1914, effective December 19th, 1914.

THOMAS R. ROSS.—Convicted of murder second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Lake Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1904. It being shown to the Board that this homicide was the result of a quarrel applicant had with another negro over a trivial matter in which applicant received much provocation and acted to a considerable extent in self defense; and this application being strongly endorsed by the State Attorney who prosecuted applicant and by one of the Supervisors of State Convicts who has investigated the application; and by many citizens of the community where the crime was committed; and applicant having now served nearly eleven years in the State prison under his sentence; and there having been presented numerous letters from prison officials, advising the Board that his faithful prison service deserves to be rewarded: Conditional pardon granted December 9th, 1914, effective December 19th, 1914.

JACK FAIRCLOTH.—Convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years imprisonment by the Marion Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1907. Upon the strong recommendation of the Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced applicant; of the Sheriff and of many excellent citizens of Marion County who have expressed to the Board the belief that the ends of justice have been fully met by the punishment already inflicted; and applicant having served nearly eight years of a ten year sentence and made a splendid record as a prisoner; and it being shown to the Board that applicant is now in very poor physical condition as a result of the hard work endured in prison life: Conditional pardon granted December 9th, 1914, effective December 19th, 1914.

ROMNEY THOMAS.—Convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment by Santa Rosa Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1906. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced applicant, of the State Attorney who prosecuted him, of all the prison officials under whom he has worked, the latter stating that he has made a model prisoner; and applicant having now served over three-fourths of the sentence imposed upon him; and the petition being well endorsed by

responsible white citizens of the community where the crime occurred: Conditional pardon granted December 9th, 1914, effective December 19th, 1914.

CHARLES BENNETT.—Convicted of larceny and sentenced to one year imprisonment by Volusia Criminal Court of Record, August Term, 1914. Upon the recommendation of all the jurors who tried and convicted applicant, and upon the appeal of the Prosecuting Witness who represents to the Board that he is now satisfied that the sentence imposed upon applicant, if allowed to stand, will be a travesty on justice and a terrible hardship on a guiltless man; and clemency for this applicant having been asked by petitions signed by a very large number of the best citizens of Volusia County; and it appearing that, upon the whole showing made, the ends of justice will be conserved if relief is extended to this applicant from the above mentioned conviction and sentence: Conditional pardon granted January 12th, 1915.

D. M. SEYMOUR.—Convicted of being an accessory to the burning of a building with intent to defraud insurers, and sentenced to three years imprisonment by Marion Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1912. It being shown to the Board that applicant has now served half of the sentence imposed upon him and that his prison conduct has been excellent; and the Circuit Judge who sentenced applicant having written the Board that the evidence against his was entirely circumstantial, such letter indicating that there may be room for doubt of applicant's guilt; and it being shown that applicant had enjoyed a very good reputation before this trouble; and clemency in this case being prayed for by a large number of good citizens of Sumter and Marion Counties, and by some of the jurors who convicted applicant; and one of the State Supervisors of Convicts after careful investigation, having urged that clemency be extended to this applicant: Conditional pardon granted February 8, 1915.

CLIFFORD BROWN.—Convicted for resisting officer and sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Polk Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1914. Upon the recommendation of the Judge who tried and sentenced applicant, of the prosecuting witness; of a majority of the grand jury which indicted him, of all the County Officers of Polk County

and practically all of the people of Fort Meade where applicant lived and where the trouble occurred; and upon the recommendation of the County Prosecuting Attorney, the Clerk of the Circuit Court and many of the best citizens of the County; and the Board being assured that if now granted clemency this applicant will promptly go to Atlanta and engage in a business which he has already established there; and it being shown that applicant is a young white man possessing many excellent qualities and capable of making an excellent citizen and that the lesson which has been taught him has made him very repentant; and his prison conduct having been entirely satisfactory: Conditional pardon granted March 19th, 1915.

W. C. ROBERTSON.—Convicted of Manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Polk Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1911. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge, who tried and sentenced applicant; of the Prosecuting Attorney of Polk County, and of a very large number of letters and petitions received by the Board from responsible citizens of Polk County acquainted with all parties involved in the matter for which applicant was convicted and familiar with the facts of his conviction, representing to the Board that there is very strong sentiment that applicant has already been abundantly punished for such participation as he had in the matter; and it appearing upon consideration of all features of this case that applicant had no intention to commit a crime but was in fact endeavoring to assist a young woman out of an unfortunate predicament; and it being shown that applicant has been a model prisoner and has been a great assistance to the prison authorities in maintaining discipline and in preventing escapes: Conditional pardon granted March 19th, 1915.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

JOE GILLIARD.—Convicted of murder in first degree and sentenced to suffer the penalty of death, by Volusia Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1912. There having been read to the Board a copy of the evidence adduced at this applicant's trial, from which evidence it would appear that applicant committed the homicide for which he was convicted under a strong belief that such act was necessary for the defense of his own life; and ten of the twelve

jurors who convicted applicant having earnestly recommended the commutation prayed for, stating that they consider that justice demands such action; and such recommendation being concurred in by the representatives of Volusia County in the Legislature and being endorsed by three leading white clergymen of DeLand; and it being shown to the Board that applicant bore a good reputation before getting into this trouble, while his victim bore a bad reputation as a lawless character: Ordered, April 26, 1913, that said death sentence be commuted to a sentence of life imprisonment.

HENRY COOK.—Convicted of murder in first degree and sentenced to suffer the penalty of death, by Circuit Court for Duval County, Fall Term, 1912. Upon the recommendation of the Sheriff and three Deputy Sheriffs of Duval County, of two members of the trial jury, of numerous citizens of Jacksonville, and of one of the Supervisors of State Convicts, who reports that he has investigated this case; and it being shown that applicant was subject to epileptic fits and that he had such a fit about an hour before he committed the homicide for which he was convicted; that after such attacks he seemed more or less irresponsible for his acts; and it being shown that applicant's mother was a raving maniac when she died, and that he has a sister now insane; and the Board, upon the showing made, having doubt as to the premeditation of the crime committed by applicant: Ordered May 1, 1913, that said death sentence be commuted to a sentence of life imprisonment.

ED DANIELS.—Convicted of unlawfully engaging in the business of a dealer in liquor and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and the payment of a fine of \$500.00 and costs of the prosecution, or in default of such payment, to an additional six months' term of imprisonment, by the Court of the County Judge of Washington County, November 27, 1912. Upon the recommendations of the Judge who tried and sentenced applicant, of the Prosecuting Attorney of Washington County, of the Sheriff, and upon a strong petition signed by representative citizens of South Port, where applicant lives, and where his offense was committed; and it being shown that his prison conduct has been excellent, and that he enjoyed a good reputation prior to this trouble: Ordered May 10, 1913, that the sentence

imposed upon applicant be commuted to a sentence that he serve six months' imprisonment in the County Jail of Washington County at hard labor.

EDWARD F. ANDREWS.—Convicted of murder in first degree and sentenced to suffer the penalty of death by Manatee Circuit Court at a Special Term held in December, 1912. This applicant having taken writ of error from the judgment and sentence of the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court having in its opinion stated that "While the members of this Court might not have found from the testimony a premeditated design to kill the deceased, it can not be said on this record that there was no substantial evidence from which the jury might lawfully have inferred the particular premeditated design that is an essential element of the capital offense charged. This may be a case for favorable consideration by the Board of Pardons, who have the power of commutation, but this Court has no such power, and must act only on the legal aspect of the case as shown by this record under the rules of law applicable to Appellate Courts;" and the Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced applicant, having written the Board that, "As the Supreme Court in their opinion have concluded that this was a proper case for the pardoning power to reduce the sentence to life imprisonment, I think I should do likewise;" and applicant having presented to this Board a very strong petition signed by many law-abiding citizens and by several of the trial jurors, asking that the sentence of death be commuted to a sentence of imprisonment for life; and it having been shown that applicant bore a good reputation as a citizen prior to the commission of this crime, with the exception of his addiction to strong drink; and it appearing that the crime herein involved was the culmination of a heavy drinking spree; and the Board being impressed from the opinion of the Circuit Judge and the Supreme Court justices, and the strong petition received, that this is a proper case for the commutation of the death sentence to a sentence of life imprisonment: Ordered May 29, 1913, that said death sentence be commuted to a sentence of life imprisonment.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.—Convicted of assault with intent to murder, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Duval Criminal Court of Record, May 4, 1908. Upon the recommendation of the Judge who tried and sentenced ap-

plicant, who has written the Board that the merits of this applicant has lead him to depart from his general rule of not volunteering recommendations to this Board; and it appearing that applicant has now served over one-half of his sentence, that his prison conduct has been unusually good; that he is a full trusty, and his application being strongly endorsed by the prison officials under whom he has worked; and it appearing that he bore a good former reputation; and that respectable employment will be given him upon his release: Ordered June 4, 1913, that the above mentioned sentence be commuted to expire on December 1, 1913.

BARNEY WHITEHEAD.—Convicted of carrying a pistol and sentenced to pay fine of \$100.00 and costs, or serve sixty days' imprisonment, by the County Judge of Holmes County, in January, 1913. Upon the recommendation of a petition signed by the people of the community in which this applicant lives, urging that this Board extend clemency to said applicant, stating that they were familiar with the facts of the case, and that it was in no sense an aggravated offense; and upon personal letters from people of the community, which had been received by the Board, reciting that applicant was given the minimum sentence allowed by law and that justice will be fully satisfied if this Board should extend him clemency; and it appearing that applicant is a very poor white man who has always been regarded as a good citizen: Ordered July 15, 1913, that the above sentence be commuted to a sentence that applicant pay a fine of \$25.00 and costs of prosecution.

HENRY DAVIS.—Convicted of forgery and uttering a forged ginner's receipt for cotton, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment by Leon Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1911. It appearing to the Board that when applicant passed the said ginner's receipt he did not know that it was a forgery, that no money was procured thereupon, that the prosecuting witnesses, the State Attorney, and four of the six trial jurors recommended that he be shown clemency; and it appearing that his prison conduct has been satisfactory: Ordered July 15, 1913, that the above stated sentence be commuted to a sentence that applicant be imprisoned by confinement in the State Prison for a period of two years.

THOMAS GREENE, JR.—Convicted of the larceny of a cow and sentenced to two years imprisonment by Hamilton Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1913. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge who sentenced applicant, of all members of the jury which tried and convicted him, of the prosecuting witness, the Board of County Commissioners, and County School Board, the Senator and both representatives, all the County officials, and a large number of citizens of Hamilton County, representing to the Board that they believe the imprisonment of over six months, which applicant has already served, is sufficient punishment for the offense which he was charged with committing: Ordered September 23, 1913, that the above mentioned sentence be commuted to a sentence of imprisonment for one year in the State Prison.

ED SMITH.—Convicted of murder in first degree and sentenced to suffer penalty of death by Marion Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1905, subsequently commuted by the Board of Pardons to a sentence of imprisonment for life. One of the Supervisors of State Convicts who knew applicant for a number of years before his conviction and knew of applicant's conduct during the period of his imprisonment, strongly recommending that he be granted a pardon, and it appearing that the homicide committed by applicant occurred in the course of his service as a Special Deputy Sheriff, at Dunnellon, at a time when there was considerable violence, and applicant appeared to have considered that the homicide which he committed was justifiable; and it being shown that applicant has made an excellent prisoner; and the application being endorsed by many of the best citizens of Dunnellon, and it being further shown that on several occasions this applicant has been of great assistance to the State Prison authorities by preventing escapes of other prisoners: Ordered September 23, 1913, that the above mentioned sentence be commuted to a sentence of imprisonment for ten years.

BEN P. JONES.—Convicted of the larceny of a cow and sentenced to two years imprisonment by Jackson Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1912. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge who sentenced applicant; of the State Attorney who prosecuted him, of a number of reputable citizens of Jackson County who advised that he is an old

white man in feeble health who is unable to bear the hardships of prison life and survive, and upon a strong showing that it is the sentiment of the people of the community where he lived that he is deserving of clemency: Ordered September 23, 1913, that the above mentioned sentence be commuted to a sentence of twelve months imprisonment.

WILLIAM ZEIGLER.—Convicted of unlawfully selling intoxicating liquor and sentenced to pay a fine of \$250.00 and costs by Franklin Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1908. It appearing to the Board that this applicant has already paid the sum of \$174.00 as costs of his prosecution in addition to attorney fees; and there having been presented to the Board a very strong petition from citizens of all portions of Franklin County, including some of the leading prohibition people of the County, representing to the Board that they now feel that applicant is entitled to some consideration; and it appearing from the showing made that applicant was not a chronic violator of the local option law, but that he was regarded in many respects as an industrious law-abiding person: Ordered September 23, 1913, that his sentence be commuted to a sentence that he pay a fine of \$150.00 and costs of prosecution.

JAMES PRESTON.—Convicted of murder in first degree and sentenced to suffer penalty of death by Pinellas Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1913. It being shown to the satisfaction of this Board that applicant is an ignorant negro of a low order of mentality; and it being represented here that his mother was an insane woman, which fact appears not to have been shown at his trial; and it further appearing that there was serious provocation for the homicide which he committed; and it being represented to the Board by representative citizens of Pinellas County that the ends of justice will be satisfied if the sentence imposed upon applicant should be commuted to life imprisonment: Ordered December 2, 1913, that the said death sentence be commuted to a sentence of life imprisonment.

GRIFFIN GORDON.—Convicted of unlawfully selling intoxicating liquor in a dry county and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.00 and costs by the County Judge of Brad-

ford County, August 18th, 1913. The County Judge, the Clerk of the Circuit Court and all of the County Commissioners of Bradford County having written the Board that applicant is a physical wreck and is unable to perform labor, that he has a large and helpless family; and it appearing to the Board to be the desire of the proper authorities of Bradford County that clemency be extended to this applicant: Ordered December 2, 1913, that the above sentence be commuted to a sentence that applicant pay a fine of \$25.00 and costs of the prosecution.

J. J. McCLELLAN.—Convicted of assault with intent to commit murder in second degree and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, by Jackson Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1913. A petition signed by over fifteen hundred citizens of Jackson County having been submitted to the Board, praying that clemency be extended to this applicant, reciting that he is now over fifty years of age, that he had resided in Jackson County for many years and had always been honest and reliable and a good, useful citizen, that he had never before been before the courts upon a criminal charge; that there were many mitigating circumstances connected with his offense, and that petitioners firmly believe that the ends of justice would be fully met should a pardon be granted to this applicant; and a number of excellent citizens of Jackson County having personally appeared before the Board and urged that this application presented a proper case for the exercise of clemency: Ordered December 2, 1913, that the above mentioned sentence be commuted to a sentence that applicant pay a fine of \$200.00 and costs of prosecution.

JOHN THOMAS.—Convicted of murder first degree and sentenced to suffer the penalty of death, by Franklin Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1913. Certificates having been filed with the Board from two physicians in good standing in Apalachicola, advising that this applicant is a negro of an unusually low order of mentality and possesses very little intelligence, perhaps not enough to realize the seriousness of his crime, or of the penalty which he has been sentenced to suffer, and the same facts relative to the applicant's weak mental condition having been recited in a petition received by the Board, signed by most of the substantial business people of Apalachicola; and it appearing that applicant was in such mental condition at the time

the homicide was committed; and the Sheriff having advised that he has had applicant very closely watched, and is satisfied that mentally, applicant is almost irresponsible, and is a very stupid negro; and it appearing to be the sentiment of the best people of Franklin County that the ends of justice will be fully served by a commutation of the death sentence imposed upon applicant to a sentence of life imprisonment: Ordered February 19, 1914, that said sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life.

JOHN T. ROGERS.—Convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$300.00 and costs, or serve six months' imprisonment in the County Jail, by Alachua Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1913. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge who sentenced applicant, who has written the Board that applicant seems determined to pay the fine and costs, even if it takes him home to do it, thus making a sacrifice on the part of his family, composed of his wife and several small children; and upon the strong recommendation of numerous reliable citizens of the community where the offense occurred, advising the Board that they think leniency might well be extended in this case, and the said Circuit Judge having specifically recommended that the sentence imposed upon applicant be commuted to a sentence, that he pay a fine of \$140.00 and the costs of the prosecution: Ordered March 24, 1914, that this sentence be commuted to a sentence that applicant pay a fine of \$140.00 and costs of prosecution.

W. M. DEES.—Convicted of rape and sentenced to suffer the penalty of death, by Hillsborough Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1913. The law (Section 3221, General Statutes) providing that one committing the offense for which this applicant was convicted, shall be punished by death or by imprisonment in the State Prison for life, the law thereby leaving it to the discretion of the Trial Judge whether the penalty of death or life imprisonment should be inflicted, and it being obvious that a sentence to suffer either penalty would fully satisfy the provisions of law; and that either sentence would fully sustain and execute the Jury's verdict; and eleven of the twelve trial jurors who convicted applicant, having written the Board that, "We would like to see the sentence placed on the defendant commuted from that of death to life imprisonment, believing that the ends of justice would be fully met by

such change, and we respectfully ask that you commute the sentence to life imprisonment;" and the Board having very carefully read and considered all of the original record of testimony adduced at applicant's trial, and being impressed from such testimony and from a large number of letters, petitions and affidavits received by it that some of the witnesses whose testimony resulted in applicant's conviction were people of a low standard of morality and of a very doubtful credibility; and the Board having received statements from a number of representative and worthy citizens of the various localities in which applicant has lived in recent years, certifying that he had previously borne a good reputation and been a hard working and good citizen; and applicant's wife, one of the principal witnesses against him at the trial, having written a number of letters praying that he be granted a commutation of sentence; and it appearing from all the representations submitted to the Board in this matter, and upon careful consideration of the whole record that the ends of justice will be fully served by a commutation of the death sentence to the alternative sentence provided by law of imprisonment for life: Ordered April 29, 1914, that the said sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life.

WILLIAM COWART.—Convicted of embezzling a partnership check, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year by Alachua Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1913. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge, who sentenced applicant, of the jurors who convicted him, and upon the petition of many good white people of the community where he lived, and it being shown to the Board that the offense for which applicant was convicted consisted of his use of a partnership check, he being one of the partners, and the Board being impressed that while applicant was guilty of technical violation of the statutes, it does not seem, from the whole showing in this case, that he intended to commit a crime: Ordered June 10, 1914, that his sentence be commuted to a sentence that he pay to the proper officer of Alachua County the sum of \$50.00.

HENRY McDOWELL.—Convicted of murder in second degree, and sentenced to life imprisonment by DeSoto Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1901. This applicant, having now served over twelve calendar years in the State Prison, and it being shown to the Board that throughout that

period he has sustained a splendid record as a faithful and obedient prisoner, and that he has rendered especially meritorious service to the Prison System by giving information which prevented escapes, and by assisting in the recapture of escaped prisoners on numerous occasions, and this application for pardon being endorsed in unusually strong terms by the prison authorities, who have observed and worked the applicant, on the ground that his excellent and useful prison record entitled him to consideration: Ordered June 10, 1914, that the above sentence be commuted to a sentence of sixteen years' imprisonment and that applicant be given the gain time allowed by law.

HECK COVINGTON.—Convicted of murder in second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Volusia Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1908. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced this applicant; and there being very convincing evidence submitted to the Board that this applicant has so demeaned himself as a prisoner by preventing the escape of other prisoners and by assisting in the recapture of escaped prisoners, as well as by faithful work, and otherwise setting a good example to the prisoners with whom he has worked, and there being before the Board much evidence indicating that the crime which he committed was attended by much provocation, and that he had borne a good reputation prior thereto: Ordered June 10th, 1914, that if applicant's prison conduct remains good that his sentence be commuted to a sentence of imprisonment for twelve years, and that he be given the gain time allowed by law.

EDDIE LOVE.—Convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to suffer the penalty of death (subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life) by Duval Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1901. This applicant having now served in the State Prison about thirteen calendar years, and having during the entire period been an excellent prisoner, as is attested by a large number of endorsements from prison officials, and by a special report upon this application submitted by one of the Supervisors of State prisoners in which report it is strongly urged that this applicant has conducted himself in all respects as a prisoner so well that he is entitled to consideration: and

it being claimed by applicant, with considerable evidence in support of the claim, that he was only a bystander at the homicide for which he was convicted and really had no guilty part in the commission of the crime. Ordered June 10th, 1914, that if applicant's prison conduct remains good that his sentence be commuted to sixteen years imprisonment and that he be given the credits provided by law.

MARSHALL BOYD.—Convicted of murder third degree and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment by Escambia Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1900. It being shown to the Board that after applicant's conviction he appealed to higher Court, and pending such appeal was confined in the County Jail for over two years before being sent to the penitentiary; that if he had gone to the penitentiary immediately after his conviction and sentence he would by this time have been discharged by reason of expiration of said sentence; and it appearing that his prison conduct has been good, and that he should not be penalized for exercising his right of appeal, which was guaranteed to him by law; and it being considered that at least a portion of the time which applicant has served in jail pending his appeal should be granted to him and be regarded as a portion of the sentence imposed upon him: Ordered July 6th, 1914, that applicant be granted credit on account of the time spent in jail to such an extent as to cause his sentence to expire July 15th, 1914.

DAVE POWELL.—Convicted jointly with Marshall Boyd (See preceding paragraph) and same paragraph applies to him.

HENRY W. HYDEN.—Convicted of imputing want of chastity to a female and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1.00 and costs by Volusia Criminal Court of Record, May Term, 1914. It appearing that the cost of prosecution in this case amounted to \$150.23, and the Judge who tried and sentenced applicant having written the Board that, "I feel that the ends of justice will be equally as well served now should a considerable reduction be made in the aggregate of his fine and cost;" and most of the white citizens of the community where applicant lives, and where the offense occurred, having petitioned the Board to remit the cost in this case, and it appearing to

the Board, upon the whole showing before it, that the ends of justice will be satisfied by a material reduction of the penalty imposed upon applicant: Ordered July 23, 1914, that above sentence be commuted to a sentence that applicant pay to the proper officer of Volusia County the sum of \$25.00.

JOHN D. NOBLE.—Convicted of practicing dentistry without the certificate required by law and sentenced to pay a fine of \$200.00 or serve six months' imprisonment by Suwannee Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1913. Upon the strong recommendation of all the jurors who tried and convicted applicant, who have written the Board that while they considered applicant technically guilty and could not do otherwise than render such verdict, yet they do not think he did anything morally wrong and believe that the ends of justice will be met and no harm done to society if this Board should extend clemency to applicant; and it appearing that applicant is a young white man whose father and older brother were dentists, and that applicant himself was familiar with dental work, and a dental student who undertook, in violation of the statute, to do certain dental work before he was legally authorized; and it being shown to the Board that in all other respects applicant has been a worthy young man and a good citizen and has borne a good reputation; that he is poor and has a dependent family but is ambitious and is desirous of perfecting his dental training; and this application being strongly endorsed by two prominent dentists of his County and many representative citizens of the County, who have urged the Board to extend to applicant such clemency as may be possible: Ordered September 22, 1914, that applicant's sentence be commuted to a sentence that he pay a fine of \$100.00 and costs of prosecution.

FRANK KINNEY.—Convicted of contempt of court by Circuit Judge for Ninth Judicial Circuit for Bay County, Spring Term, 1914, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$108.00. It being shown to the Board that in 1912 this applicant had been convicted before a Justice of the Peace in Calhoun County of larceny and fined \$5.00 and costs, which he paid, and that at the Spring Term, 1914, of the Circuit Court for Bay County, he was selected, sworn and acted as one of the Grand Jurors, though be-

fore being sworn as such grand juror he answered negatively to the question as to whether he had ever been convicted of any criminal offense; and it being shown that the circumstances of applicant's examination for service as a juror were such that it was quite possible he may not have heard or understood the question propounded; and it being represented that his hearing was to some extent impaired; and that the State Attorney who examined him at said time having, after careful examination, advised the Board in writing that he is convinced applicant was ignorant of committing an offense, and quite innocent of any intention to commit an offense in improperly qualifying as a member of such grand jury; and it appearing upon the whole showing that applicant is a hard working, law-abiding young white man, and that he is poor, and that it will be a great hardship upon him to pay the fine imposed upon him for his alleged contempt; and this application for clemency being strongly endorsed by a number of good citizens of the community where applicant lives: Ordered September 22, 1914, that the above sentence be commuted to a sentence that applicant pay a fine of \$25.00 to the proper officer of Bay County.

GEORGE SNYDER.—Convicted of refusing to work the public roads and sentenced to pay a fine of \$2.50 and costs, making the entire amount to be paid over \$85.00, by a Justice of the Peace for Wakulla County, in June, 1914. It being shown to the Board that applicant had left Wakulla County before the roads were to be worked, and had gone to Mississippi to work, that sometime later he had returned to St. Augustine and had been at work there about a month before he was arrested; that he was kept in jail at St. Augustine before he was brought back to Wakulla County for trial; and it appearing upon the whole showing before the Board that applicant did not intentionally or wilfully violate the law; and that he is a poor but industrious white man upon whom payment of the entire amount of the fine and costs in this matter would work a serious hardship: Ordered September 22, 1914, that the above sentence be commuted to a sentence that he pay to the proper officer of Wakulla County the sum of \$25.00.

HAMP HART.—Convicted of murder in second degree and

sentenced to imprisonment for life by Calhoun Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1905. One of the former sub-lessees of State prisoners, who leased and worked this applicant during the large part of nine years, which applicant has now served in the penitentiary under his sentence, having come personally before the Board and stated that applicant is a negro about fifty years old, who was made a trusty about two weeks after he entered the prison; and has throughout his nine years of servitude been a most faithful prisoner and earned clemency by devotion to every phase of his duty; that he has never been punished or given cause for punishment, but on the other hand has, on numerous occasions, given information which prevented escapes, and assisted in the recapture of escaped convicts: Ordered September 22, 1914, that his sentence be commuted to a sentence of twelve years' imprisonment.

JOE ROBINSON.—Convicted of murder in second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment by Volusia Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1906. Upon recommendation of the Circuit Judge, who tried and sentenced applicant, and of very strong petitions from leading citizens of the community where the crime occurred, advising the Board that there were mitigating circumstances attending same, and that applicant has already been punished sufficiently to satisfy the demands of justice; and it being shown that this applicant's prison conduct has been especially meritorious, in that he has frequently aided in recapturing escaped prisoners, and been in other respects an obedient, industrious and useful prisoner, with no marks against his conduct throughout the eight years of his imprisonment: Ordered September 22, 1914, that his sentence be commuted to imprisonment for twelve years.

PERRY WILLIAMS.—Convicted of being a common liquor seller and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment by Bradford Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1913. Upon the strong recommendation of the State Attorney who prosecuted applicant, of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, of the Sheriff, the Board of County Commissioners, the County School Board, all of the County Officers, and a large number of citizens of Bradford County, who have represented to the Board that this applicant was not the real culprit in the offense for which he was convicted, but was rather the tool of another; and the above mentioned representative

citizens of Bradford County having represented that the conditions under which applicant is suffering imprisonment are such as to appeal strongly for clemency; and that clemency to applicant will be approved and appreciated by the entire community wherein the offense occurred, and applicant having previously borne a good reputation and having demeaned himself creditably since his conviction and sentence: Ordered September 22, 1914, that his sentence be commuted to imprisonment for one year.

HIRAM THOMAS.—Convicted of unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors and sentenced to pay a fine of \$250.00 and costs or serve six months in jail by County Judge of Madison County, in July, 1914. The Sheriff and the County Judge of Madison County having written the Board that this applicant is not physically able to do the manual labor which will be required of him if he has to serve the prison sentence imposed upon him; that he is not able to pay the fine of \$250.00 and costs, but that he could pay a fine of \$100.00 and costs, and recommending that the above mentioned sentence be commuted to a fine of \$100.00 and costs, on the ground that such commutation will serve the best interests of the County and satisfy the demands of justice: Ordered September 22, 1914, that his sentence be commuted to a sentence that he pay to the proper officer of Madison County \$100.00, and costs.

L. B. OWEN.—Convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to four years imprisonment by Escambia Circuit Court, Winter Term, 1912. The Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced applicant having recommended that the sentence which was imposed upon him be commuted to a sentence of three years; and one of the chief witnesses for the State having after the trial, admitted doing applicant an injustice in giving testimony; and it being shown that applicant is a young white man of good parentage and of former good standing; that he has been a good prisoner and a full trusty practically all of his time in prison, and that his health is now very poor: Ordered December 9th, 1914, that his sentence be commuted to a sentence of three years imprisonment.

ELBERT LUFEN.—Convicted of carrying a pistol and

sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.00 and costs or serve three months imprisonment by the County Judge of Wakulla County in September 1914. It being shown to the Board that applicant, a white boy about eighteen years old, had been sent to the coast in a wagon to carry provisions to his family visiting there; that he had been given a pistol to take on the trip as a precaution, that his possession of a pistol was detected while on the trip and led to his prosecution and conviction; and it being shown that he had made no improper use of such weapon but had been conducting himself peacefully; that he had never been in trouble before but bore an excellent reputation; and this application being very strongly endorsed by a great number of officers and representative citizens of Wakulla and Gadsden Counties, urgently asking that relief be extended in this case: Ordered December 9th, 1914, that his sentence be commuted to a sentence that he pay to the proper officer of Wakulla County \$10.00.

JEREMIAH DAVIS.—Convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to suffer the penalty of death by Calhoun Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1914. Upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced applicant; of the State Attorney who prosecuted him; of six of the trial jurors; all of the County Commissions of Calhoun County, and of nearly all the white citizens of Blountstown where the crime occurred; and it being shown that the jury was doubtless influenced to fix the extreme penalty upon this applicant, a negro man, because of the fact that just prior to his trial a white woman had been convicted of murder in the first degree without recommendation, all of which is repeatedly referred to in the record submitted to this Board: Ordered December 9th, 1914, that the above mentioned sentence be commuted to a sentence of life imprisonment.

ALFRED McDONALD.—Convicted of fishing in violation of law and sentenced to seventy-five days imprisonment in the County Jail by the Criminal Court of Record for Volusia County, June Term, 1913. It being shown to the Board that it has long been the practice of the said Court to impose upon defendants of this class of cases the alternative of paying a fine and costs or serving a prison sentence; and that at the same term of said Court at which applicant was convicted, more than a dozen other de-

endants convicted upon the same charge were granted such alternative, though same was denied this applicant; and it being shown that this was applicant's first offense against the criminal law; and a strong showing having been presented to the Board that applicant had previously borne a good reputation and this application for relief being endorsed and urged by four of the six trial jurors: Ordered December 9th, 1914, that this sentence be commuted to a sentence that he pay to the proper officer of Volusia County \$100.00 and costs of prosecution, in default of which payment he shall serve the sentence of imprisonment imposed by the Court above stated.

ANCHOR DAMGARD, C. J. THORP, HARRY SARGENT.—These three men were jointly convicted with Alfred McDonald (see preceding paragraph) and given same commutation of sentence, December 9th, 1914.

CLEVELAND BROWN.—Convicted of murder in first degree and sentenced to suffer the penalty of death by Washington Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1914. There having been presented to the Board affidavits of four physicians known to the members of the Board to be experienced practitioners and reliable men, certifying that they have from time to time treated and examined this applicant and expressing the belief that his mind is weak, and unsound, and affidavits and letters having been received by the Board from thoroughly reliable citizens of Washington County who have known and employed applicant in recent years, stating that applicant has long been weak-minded, half-witted, and has for years been a cripple resulting from burns; and it appearing to the Board that when the homicide was committed, applicant may have had cause to believe his life was in danger and acted more or less in self defense; and it being conclusively shown that before the commission of this crime applicant had borne a good reputation as a peaceable and law-abiding person: Ordered January 9th, 1915, that his sentence be commuted to life imprisonment.

S. A. HAM.—Convicted of carrying a concealed weapon and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.00 and costs by Washington County Court, October Term, 1913. It being shown to the Board that since the said fine was imposed S. A. Ham has died and the sureties on a bond which he

gave to secure the payment of the fine and costs are liable for the payment thereof, and all of the County Commissioners of Washington County in open session of their Board having signed a written request that the Board of Pardons remit the fine of \$100.00, but that the costs be not remitted, and the Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney of Washington County having written the Board requesting that the said fine and costs be remitted: Ordered March 3, 1914, that above mentioned fine of \$100.00 imposed upon the said S. A. Ham be remitted upon the payment of the costs of the prosecution to the proper officer of Washington County.

CITIZENSHIP RESTORED.

GORDON JOHNSON.—Convicted of murder in second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life by Baker Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1908, and granted a conditional pardon December 2, 1909. All of the County Commissioners of Baker County, all of the members of the School Board, and the County School Superintendent, all of the County Officers of Baker County, and the Circuit Judge who tried and sentenced applicant, having written to this Board that since his release, applicant has borne a good reputation among his neighbors, and still bears the same, and that they believe if he is restored to his civil rights he would continue to be a good and useful citizen: Ordered July 15, 1913, that a full pardon be granted applicant for the purpose of restoring to him the rights of citizenship.

BURTON SMITH.—Convicted of petty larceny and sentenced to forty-five days in the County Jail by Duval County Criminal Court of Record, in 1899, all of which time was served by him immediately thereafter. This applicant having presented to the Board satisfactory evidence that he was convicted of the aforesaid misdemeanor when he was only about fourteen years of age, when he was perhaps not old enough to realize the seriousness of his offense, and that he has lived a reputable life since then: Ordered September 23, 1913, that a full pardon be granted applicant for the purpose of restoring to him the rights of citizenship.

DALLAS D. MILLER.—Convicted of false pretense and for-

gery and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Jackson Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1900, and granted conditional pardon November 2, 1905. Upon the recommendation of the County Judge, the Sheriff, the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the County School Superintendent, and a number of other responsible citizens of Bay County, who have advised the Board that applicant has resided in the County ever since he received a conditional pardon, and has been "upright, honest, sober, and straightforward in all his dealings, and has the confidence, respect and esteem of everyone who knows him." Ordered September 23, 1913, that a full pardon be granted applicant for the purpose of restoring to him the rights of citizenship.

R. W. CROSBY.—Convicted of murder and sentenced to imprisonment for life by Nassau Circuit Court, in 1901, and subsequently granted a conditional pardon. The Board having received a strong petition and several individual letters from prominent and reliable citizens of Polk County, where applicant now lives, advising the Board that since applicant's liberation, under a conditional pardon, he has been a useful, exemplary and law-abiding citizen and is well esteemed by his neighbors: Ordered September 23, 1914, that a full pardon be granted this applicant for the purpose of restoring to him the rights of citizenship.

Z. P. FREEMAN.—Convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Hillsborough Criminal Court of Record, April Term, 1909, and granted conditional pardon July, 1913. This application for a pardon to restore civil rights having been strongly and unqualifiedly endorsed in letters written to the Board by the Mayor of Tampa, the Municipal Judge, the City Tax Assessor and City Clerk of Tampa, the Sheriff and County Judge, and the Clerk of the Criminal Court of Record, of Hillsborough County, all of whom represent that applicant is deserving of having his civil rights restored: Ordered March 3, 1914, that a full pardon be granted to applicant for the purpose of restoring to him the rights of citizenship.

D. M. C. FULFORD.—Convicted of larceny in Madison County about twenty-five years ago, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.00 and costs, which was paid at the time. It being satisfactorily shown to the Board that for over

twenty years past this applicant has lived in Taylor County and has made a good citizen, and a large number of his neighbors having petitioned the Board to restore to him his civil rights: Ordered September 23, 1914, that a full pardon be granted to applicant for the purpose of restoring to him the rights of citizenship.

MARTIN MANNING.—Convicted of the larceny of a yearling and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, in Osceola County, in 1903. It being shown to the Board that applicant served the sentence imposed upon him and since his release has been making an excellent citizen; and the Sheriff of St. Lucie County, where applicant now resides, having written the Board that applicant seemed to be living a sober, peaceable and law-abiding life, and will probably continue to do so: Ordered September 23, 1914, that a full pardon be granted to this applicant, for the purpose of restoring to him the rights of citizenship.

LUM HEWITT.—Convicted of murder in second degree by Duval Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1898, and granted conditional pardon March 4, 1909. A very large number of citizens of Bradford County, including the Sheriff and other County Officers, having written to this Board that they have personally known of the conduct of applicant since his release from prison on a conditional pardon, and that they know his conduct since that time has been sober, peaceable and law-abiding, and that he has proven useful, exemplary and worthy of reward, and that they believe he will continue to live in above manner, because of which they earnestly urge and request this Board to grant applicant a full pardon to restore to him all the rights and privileges of citizenship, of which he was deprived by reason of the above mentioned conviction and sentence: Ordered September 23, 1914, that this applicant be granted a full pardon for the purpose of restoring to him the rights of citizenship.

PARDONS REVOKED.

JESSE ALBRITTON.—On February 4th, 1914, after hearing the evidence which was offered by counsel representing the parties who requested the revocation of the conditional pardon granted to Jesse Albritton September 19th, 1907, and the evidence offered by counsel represent-

ing Albritton, and hearing the arguments of counsel, the Board unanimously adopted the following order:

It being made to appear that on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1907, a pardon was granted to Jesse Albritton from a conviction for the crime of assault with intent to commit murder and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison of the State of Florida for a term of seven years by the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial Circuit in and for Taylor County, at the Fall Term thereof, A. D. 1906, said pardon being granted upon the condition that the said Jesse Albritton should thereafter lead a sober, peaceable and law-abiding life, failing to do which the Board of Pardons or the Governor should have full power and authority to order the said Jesse Albritton arrested by any Sheriff or Constable and immediately delivered to the State Prison authorities to serve the unfinished portion of the above mentioned sentence of imprisonment; and it having been represented to the Board of Pardons that since his release under the said conditional pardon, the said Jesse Albritton has not lived a sober, peaceable and law-abiding life, but that he has violated the conditions of the above mentioned pardon; and the Board of Pardons having carefully investigated such charges of violations of the terms of said conditional pardon, and having heard evidence and arguments by counsel with respect thereto, and being satisfied that in fact the said Jesse Albritton has violated the conditions of the said pardon by failing to lead a sober, peaceable and law-abiding life:

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by the Board of Pardons of the State of Florida that the said conditional pardon granted September 19th, 1907, to Jesse Albritton be revoked and annulled.

PLEAS LINDSEY.—It being made to appear that on the 6th day of February, 1908, a pardon was granted to one Pleas Lindsey from a conviction of assault with intent to commit murder, and sentence of five years' imprisonment by the Santa Rosa Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1906, the said pardon being granted upon the condition that the said Pleas Lindsey should thereafter lead a sober, peaceable and law-abiding life, failing to do which the Governor or the State Board of Pardons should have full power and authority to order the said Pleas Lindsey arrested by any Sheriff or Constable and immediately re-

turned to the State Prison authorities to serve the unfinished portion of the above mentioned sentence of imprisonment; and it being shown to the Board of Pardons that since his release from the State Prison under the said conditional pardon, the said Pleas Lindsey has not led a sober, peaceable and law-abiding life, but that he has again been indicted for another commission of the crime of aggravated assault and sentenced to prison therefor by the Circuit Court for Santa Rosa County, as is evidenced by certified copies of such indictment and of such sentence, which have been filed with this Board: Ordered June 10th, 1914, that the conditional pardon granted to the said Pleas Lindsey on February 6th, 1908, be revoked and annulled.

TRANSFER TO REFORM SCHOOL.

OBADIAH B. HODGE.—An application was presented for the removal and transfer of Obadiah B. Hodge from the State Prison to the Florida Industrial School for Boys, the said Obadiah B. Hodge having been convicted by the Circuit Court for Palm Beach County, Spring Term, 1914, of the crime of placing an obstruction on a railroad track, and sentenced therefor to two years' imprisonment. It appearing that applicant is a white boy sixteen years of age, who was never in trouble before committing this crime, that he had always borne a good reputation, and that his parents are worthy citizens; and it appearing to be the contemplation of the law that punishment of youths of applicant's age should be by confinement and discipline in the State Industrial School for Boys: Ordered June 10, 1914, that Obadiah B. Hodge be transferred from the State Prison to the Florida Industrial School for Boys.

PAROLED.

JOE FREER.—Convicted of assault with intent to commit rape, and sentenced to five years imprisonment by Hillsborough Criminal Court of Record, March Term, 1914. This application for parole having been presented at a former meeting of the Board, and been carefully investigated and considered, and there having been submitted to the Board new testimony, which was not before the trial jury, tending strongly to show the innocence of this applicant; and the foreman of the trial jury, all of the County

Officers of Hillsborough County, and all of the City officers of Tampa, and a great number of representative citizens of that community having petitioned the Board for clemency to this applicant, reciting that he was tried when excitement ran high; that he had borne a good former reputation, was industrious and law-abiding and highly esteemed in the community by many people with whom he had daily business; and one of Tampa's business men, who had been the employer of applicant for the past seven years, having written the Board that he will be responsible for applicant's conduct and will report upon same monthly to this Board, if applicant is now granted clemency: Ordered September 22, 1914, that applicant be paroled into the custody of Mr. H. S. Delcher, of Tampa, for a period of six months from this date, provided applicant's behavior shall remain exemplary, and upon the condition that Mr. Delcher make a written report to this Board as to applicant's conduct, monthly.

W. H. STEVENS.—Convicted of Grand Larceny and sentenced to one years' imprisonment by Hillsborough County Criminal Court of Record, May Term, 1914. The Board having received strong letters recommending clemency for this applicant from the Judge who tried and sentenced him, the County Solicitor, who prosecuted him, the Board of County Commissioners, and the County Physician of Hillsborough County, and from two other well known physicians of Tampa, from which endorsements it appears that applicant is a young white man, in bad physical condition, and that it is very important that he have the best treatment in order to save his eyesight; and it being shown that further confinement will be exceedingly injurious to his eyesight; that his father is able to have the proper medical attention given him: Ordered September 23, 1914, that for a period of three months from this date this applicant be paroled into the custody of George P. Raney, Esquire, of Tampa, so long as applicant's behavior shall remain exemplary, and that each month hereafter Mr. Raney make written report to this Board regarding applicant's conduct.

WILL GOFF.—Convicted of assault with intent to commit murder and sentenced to five years imprisonment by Clay Circuit Court, in December, 1914. All of the members of the Board of County Commissioners having petitioned this Board reciting that applicant is suffering from

pellagra and is confined in the County Jail pending an appeal to the Supreme Court; that there is no hospital in Clay County where applicant may be treated, and urging that this Board take some action which will permit applicant to be turned over to his people for care during his last days; and there being attached to such petition a certificate signed by two reputable physicians stating that they have examined applicant and find him suffering from pellagra; that in their opinion his case is incurable, and that unless a change takes place soon, applicant will live only a few weeks; and it appearing to the Board that continued detention in the County Jail will constitute a menace to the health of other prisoners; and that humanity demands that he be temporarily placed in the hands of his people for care and treatment: Ordered March 4th, 1915, that this applicant be paroled into the custody of the Sheriff of Clay County for a period of three months so long as applicant's behavior shall remain exemplary, and the said Sheriff is hereby authorized and requested to turn applicant over to his people for care and treatment.

REMISSION OF FORFEITURE.

IN RE. PETER MCCLUSKEY'S BOND.—An application was submitted for remission of a forfeiture demanded on an appearance bond signed by W. D. Haynes and E. N. Douglas, as sureties for the appearance of Peter McCluskey in the Volusia County Criminal Court of Record upon a charge of illegal fishing. It being shown to the Board that several other defendants were arrested and bound over for appearance in the said Court in like circumstances with the charge preferred against this applicant; that prosecutions against some of said other defendants were nolle prossed, and that certain other defendants were arraigned and tried in said Court and fined \$100.00 each for their said offenses; and it appearing that the forfeiture demanded on the bond herein amounts to the sum of about \$212.00; and it being felt that the ends of justice will be satisfied if the same penalty is imposed in this matter that was imposed upon the other defendants: Ordered February 8th, 1915, that the forfeiture to be demanded and collected upon this bond be reduced to the sum of \$100.00.

INTRODUCTION OF SENATE RESOLUTIONS AND CONSIDERATION OF SENATE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Johnson offered the following Resolution—
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1:

WHEREAS, It has been customary to allow to each member of the House and Senate fifty journals for mailing to their constituents; and

WHEREAS, When this mailing is done by hand it is both expensive and confusing; and

WHEREAS, Mr. W. T. Appleyard has submitted the proposition that he will mail out each day the fifty journals for each member, according to the mailing list furnished by each member, for the sum of \$300.00 for the Senate and the sum of \$500.00 for the House of Representatives for the entire session; and

WHEREAS, This would mean a great saving over the amount this work has cost at previous sessions of the Legislature, and would assure prompt and efficient mailing; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that W. T. Appleyard be employed to prepare and mail out each day during the session fifty copies of journals to each member as per mailing lists furnished, and that the said W. T. Appleyard receive for such services the sum of \$300.00 for mailing the Senate Journals and the sum of \$500.00 for mailing the House Journals; the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, furnishing the necessary wrappers and postage, and paying for hauling to the post office.

Which was read the first time.

Mr. Johnson moved that the rules be waived and that the Resolution be read the second time.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

The Resolution was read the second time.

Mr. Johnson moved to adopt the Resolution.
Which was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson moved that the rules be waived and that the Resolution as adopted be certified to the House of Representatives immediately.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Senate Resolution No. 4:

1. That the daily journals of the Senate, to the number of one hundred (100) to each member of this Senate, be mailed daily by and under the direction of the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, to such persons in the State of Florida whose addresses shall be furnished to the Sergeant-at-Arms by the respective members of the Senate.

2. That the following words be printed in plain, bold type, on a fly-leaf of different colored paper, and attached to the daily journals:

"Please read and pass to your neighbor. It is sent you for this purpose and not to keep."

3. That two capable and competent persons be elected by this Senate to assist the Sergeant-at-Arms in addressing and mailing the daily journals, who shall be paid the same per diem as other clerks employed by the Senate.

4. That the Sergeant-at-Arms shall certify to the Committee on Legislative Expenses, from time to time, as may be necessary, the amount required for stamps, wrappers and other expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution, which amounts shall be paid from the same fund as other Legislative expenses.

5. That the State Printer be required to furnish, for the use of the Senate, and the distribution aforesaid, thirty-six hundred copies of each day's Journal during the session.

Laid over from yesterday.

Was taken up.

Mr. Gornto moved that Senate Resolution No. 4 be laid on table subject to call.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Gornto offered the following Resolution—
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2:

Relating to the calling of a Convention to revise the Constitution.

Whereas, The present constitution of the State of Florida is not in accord with the wishes of the people; therefore, be it resolved by the Senate, the House concurring:

Section 1. That it is the determination of this Legisla-

ture that it is necessary to cause a revision of the Constitution of the State of Florida; that this determination be entered upon the respective Journals of the two Houses of this Legislature with the yeas and nays there-
Which was laid over under the rule.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Blitch—

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1:

A Bill to be entitled An Act proposing an amendment to Article XIX of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relating to the manufacture, sale or other disposal of *intoxicating liquors or beverages*.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Temperance.

By Mr. Plymton—

Senate Bill No. 2:

A Bill to be entitled An Act requiring the inspection of steam boilers in this State, fixing the charges therefor, and fixing a penalty for refusal to comply with the provisions of this act, and providing for the inspection of such boilers, and providing for the appointment of boiler inspectors, and defining their duties and fixing their compensation.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Organized Labor.

By Mr. Plymton—

Senate Bill No. 3:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to create a Department of Inspection and Supervision of Municipal Offices, fixing the fees for such inspection, and providing for the appointment of municipal auditors, fixing their compensation, and prescribing penalties for violations of this act.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Municipalities.

By Mr. Hudson—

Senate Bill No. 4:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to prevent the introduction

into and the dissemination within this State of insect pests and diseases injurious to plants and plant products of this State; to create a State Plant Board and prescribe its powers and duties, and making an appropriation for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said act.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. Lindsey—

Senate Bill No. 5:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to appoint Naval Stores Inspectors, to prescribe their duties and fix their compensations, to prevent and prohibit adulterations of Spirits of Turpentine and Naval Stores, and to prescribe forfeitures and penalties for violating, and methods for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary "B."

By Mr. Hudson—

Senate Bill No. 6:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to Appropriate Funds for the Eradication, Control and Prevention of Citrus Canker.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. Wells—

Senate Bill No. 7:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to encourage the destruction in the State of Florida of the bird commonly called turkey buzzard, and providing for the payment of a reward for each turkey buzzard killed in the State of Florida.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Mr. Roland—

Senate Bill No. 8:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to provide for the burning or burying of hogs, cattle, horses or other animals dying from contagious or infectious diseases.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Mr. Drane—
Senate Bill No. 9:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to establish the municipality of the town of Florence Villa, under the commission system of municipal government, and to prescribe its jurisdiction and powers.

Which was read the first time by its title and placed on the Local Calendar, under the rule.

By Mr. Himes—
Senate Bill No. 10:

A Bill to be entitled An Act giving the State Treasurer, upon complaint of one or more citizens of this State, of discriminations in rates of insurance, authority to investigate such conditions; providing a penalty therefor and prohibiting Insurance Companies from charging a rate of insurance in this State greater than the rate on similar risks in other States.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Corporation.

By Mr. Farris—
Senate Bill No. 11:

A Bill to be entitled an Act to enable any qualified elector required by his duties or occupation or from sickness or other causes to be absent from his voting precinct on the day of any primary election to cast his vote wherever within the State he may be; providing for the counting of such votes and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Calkins moved that the Senate take a recess until 4 o'clock P. M.

Which was agreed to.

Thereupon the Senate took a recess until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 4 o'clock P. M., pursuant to recess order.

The roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. President, Senators Adkins, Blitch, Brown, Calkins, Cooper, Donegan, Drane, Farris, Fogarty, Gornto, Greene, Himes, Hudson, Igou, Johnson, Jones, Lindsey, McClellan, McEachern, McGeachy, Middleton, Plympton, Roddenberry, Roland, Stringer, Terrell, Watson, Wells, Willis, Zim—31.

A quorum present.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Expenses, stated that Mr. Rainey Martin had resigned the position of Reading Secretary.

Mr. Johnson moved to waive the rules and that the Senate do now proceed to elect an Assistant Reading Secretary.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Johnson placed in nomination as Assistant Reading Secretary, vice Mr. Rainey Martin, resigned, the name of Mr. Columbus Smith, of Madison County. Mr. Columbus Smith received the unanimous vote of the Senate and was sworn in as Assistant Reading Secretary of the Senate for the session of 1915.

The Senate resumed the order of business pending at the recess hour.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Gornto—
Senate Bill No. 12:

A Bill to be entitled An Act providing for the abolishment of the office of County Treasurer; providing for the creation and establishment of a County Treasury and a County School Treasury in and for the several counties of the State of Florida; providing for the receiving, care, custody and paying out of all county and county school funds of the respective counties and for security for such funds.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Mr. Gornito—
Senate Joint Resolution No. 13:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the State Constitution on the subject of Legislative Power of Taxation, and to Repeal all constitutional provisions on the subject in conflict with the provisions hereof.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By Mr. Gornito—
Senate Joint Resolution No. 14:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment of Section 20 of the Declaration of Rights, of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relating to the right of the people to bear arms.

to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.
Which was read the first time by its title and referred

By Mr. Gornito—
Senate Bill No. 15:

A Bill to be entitled an Act to amend Section 6, of Chapter 6478, Acts of 1913, the same being An Act to provide for the bonding of Deputy Sheriffs in the several counties of the State of Florida, and fixing their qualifications.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary B.

By Mr. G. Roland—
Senate Bill No. 16:

A Bill to be entitled An Act creating local Boards of Tax Assessors, County Boards of Equalization, a State Board of Equalization, prescribing their duties and powers and certain duties and powers of the Comptroller and the Tax Assessor.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Mr. Gornito—
Senate Bill No. 17:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to amend Section One of

Chapter 6221, Acts of 1911, the same being An Act regulating the trial of minors, not married, in all courts, including Municipal Courts, of this State.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary A.

By Mr. Gornito—
Senate Joint Resolution No. 18:

Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Section 7 of Article 12 of the Constitution, relating to the distribution of the State School Fund.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By Mr. Adkins—
Senate Bill No. 19:

A Bill to be entitled An Act regulating the sale of produce or other thing of value on commission.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary A.

By Mr. Watson—
Senate Bill No. 20:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to make uniform the law relating to the sale of goods.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary B.

By Mr. Watson—
Senate Bill No. 21:

A Bill to be entitled An Act for the relief of the Estate of E. W. Scarborough.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Cooper—
Senate Bill No. 22:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to validate, ratify and confirm an election held on the 16th day of March, 1915,
12—S.

in that territory of Manatee County to be known as the Sarasota-Venice Special Road and Bridge District.

Which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. Cooper moved that the rules be waived and that Senate Bill No. 22 be read the second time by its title.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

Senate Bill No. 22 was read the second time by its title.

Mr. Cooper moved that the rules be again waived and Senate Bill No. 22 be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And—

Senate Bill No. 22:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to validate, ratify and confirm an election held on the 16th of March, 1915, in that territory of Manatee County to be known as the Sarasota-Venice Special Road and Bridge District, and described as follows:

Was read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Upon the passage of Senate Bill No. 22, the roll was called and the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Mr. President, Senators Adkins, Blitch, Brown, Calkins, Cooper, Davis, Donegan, Drane, Farris, Fogarty, Gornto, Greene, Himes, Hudson, Igou, Johnson, Jones, Lindsey, McClellan, McEachern, McGeachy, Middleton, Plympton, Roddenberry, Roland, Stringer, Terrell, Watson, Wells, Willis, Zim—31.

So the Bill passed, title as stated.

Mr. Cooper moved to waive the rules and that Senate Bill No. 22 be certified to the House of Representatives immediately.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

By Mr. Hudson—

Senate Bill No. 23:

A Bill to be entitled An Act providing for and authorizing the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund to establish one or more experimental farms upon the lands owned by the State in the Everglades, said farms to be supported by the Internal Improvement Fund.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. Terrell—

Senate Bill No. 24:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to amend Section 20 of Chapter 5596 of the Laws of Florida entitled "An Act relating to tax assessment and collection of revenue," approved June 18, 1907.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Mr. Terrell—

Senate Bill No. 25:

A Bill to be entitled An Act providing for the payment of the proper amount of taxes in cases where a tax sale or a tax deed is adjudged to be paid.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Mr. Drane—

Senate Bill No. 26:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to change the name, boundaries, qualifications of, electors and tax limit of the City of Fargo, being an amendment to Sections 1, 4, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17 of Chapter 6685 of the Special Laws of 1913.

Which was read the first time by its title and placed on the Calendar of Local Bills.

By Mr. Drane—

Senate Bill No. 27:

A Bill to be entitled An Act to incorporate the Town of Auburndale, in Polk County, Florida, and to provide for its government and prescribe its jurisdiction and powers.

Which was read the first time by its title and placed on the Calendar of Local Bills.

By consent—

Mr. Gornto offered the following resolution:

Senate Resolution No. 5:

Be It Resolved by the Senate, (1) That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby requested to furnish a copy of

the General Statutes to each member of the Senate for use during the 1915 session.

(2) That the Sergeant-at-Arms be, and he is hereby instructed to secure such copies of the General Statutes, above mentioned, and deliver to each Senator, taking receipt therefor.

(3) That the Sergeant-at-Arms be, and he is hereby further directed, to secure and place on a table near Secretary's desk, one copy of each the Acts of the Legislatures of 1907, 1909, 1911 and 1913.

(4) That each Senator having occasion to refer to or use either of said Acts may be permitted to take same to his desk, but shall not be permitted to take same outside of the Senate Chamber, and shall return the same to the table immediately upon finishing with it.

Mr. Gornto moved to adopt the Resolution.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Wells moved that the Senate do now adjourn.

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon the Senate stood adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 8, 1915.

Thursday, April 8, 1915.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The President in the Chair.

The roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. President, Senators Adkins, Blitch, Brown, Calkins, Cooper, Donegan, Drane, Farris, Fogarty, Gornto, Greene, Himes, Hudson, Igou, Johnson, Jones, Lindsey, McClellan, McEachern, McGeachy, Middleton, Plympton, Roddenberry, Roland, Stringer, Terrell, Wells, Willis, Zim—30.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The Journal of April 7 was corrected.

The Journal of April 7, as corrected, was approved.

The Journal of April 6 was corrected so that the name of A. E. Lester, Recording Secretary, shall read A. E. Leslie, Recording Secretary.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Brown offered the following Resolution:

Senate Resolution No. 6:

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislative Expenses is hereby authorized to employ a suitable person to act as Clerk to any committee whenever called upon, and when not employed in committee work, to render assistance to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Johnson moved to adopt the Resolution.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Expenses, announced that under this resolution, Mr. Otto Kerchoff is duly appointed as such Clerk.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Expenses, on behalf of that Committee offered the following Resolution:

Senate Resolution No. 7:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate have two hundred and fifty copies of Senate Rules and Committee Assignments printed for the use of the members and distribution.

Mr. Johnson moved to adopt the Resolution.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Expenses, offered the following Resolution:

Senate Resolution No. 8:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate have prepared and printed two hundred and fifty copies daily of the Senate Calendar.

Mr. Johnson moved to adopt the Resolution.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Expenses, offered the following Resolution:

Senate Resolution No. 9:

Resolved, That the Chairman of Judiciary Commit-